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CANADIAN RAILROADER



VOLUME 8
NUMBER 3

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1924



SEPTEMBER



1924

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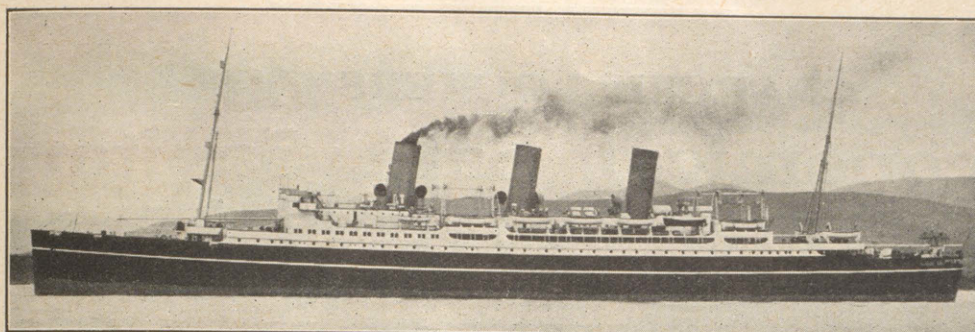
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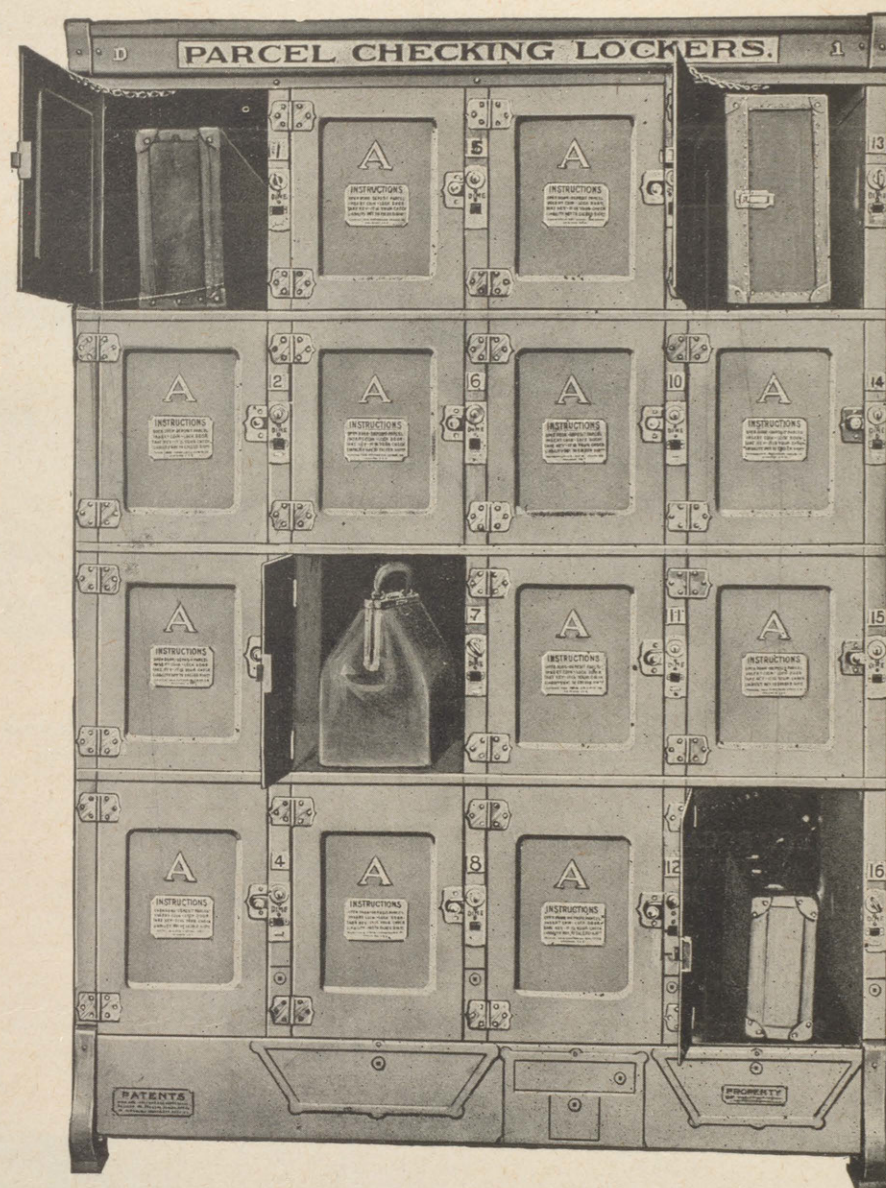
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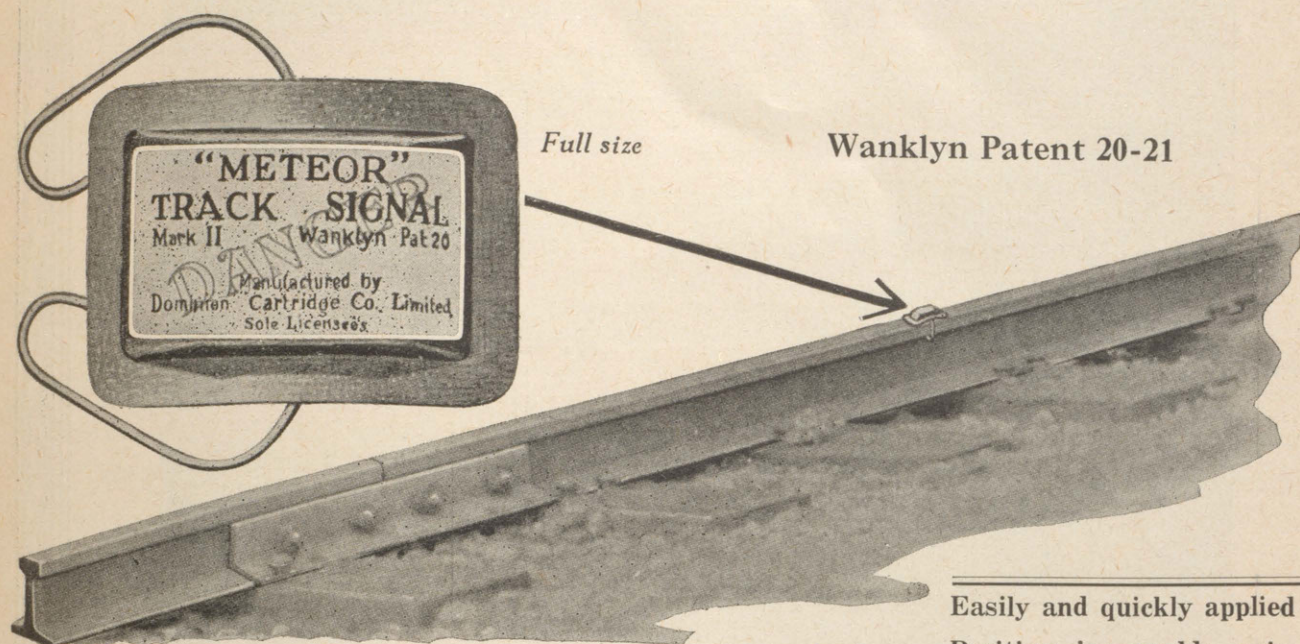
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"The brass wire swivel spring is of a form which renders the operation of attaching the signal to the rail simple and quick, and cannot be knocked off by the wheel of the locomotive."

After tests under service conditions on the Canadian Pacific Railway, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, practical rail-
roaders affirm that no engineman can possibly run over one of these signals and fail to recognize that a signal is intended.

This opinion from men who are familiar with the use of track signals fully endorses all that has been said in favor of the "METEOR."

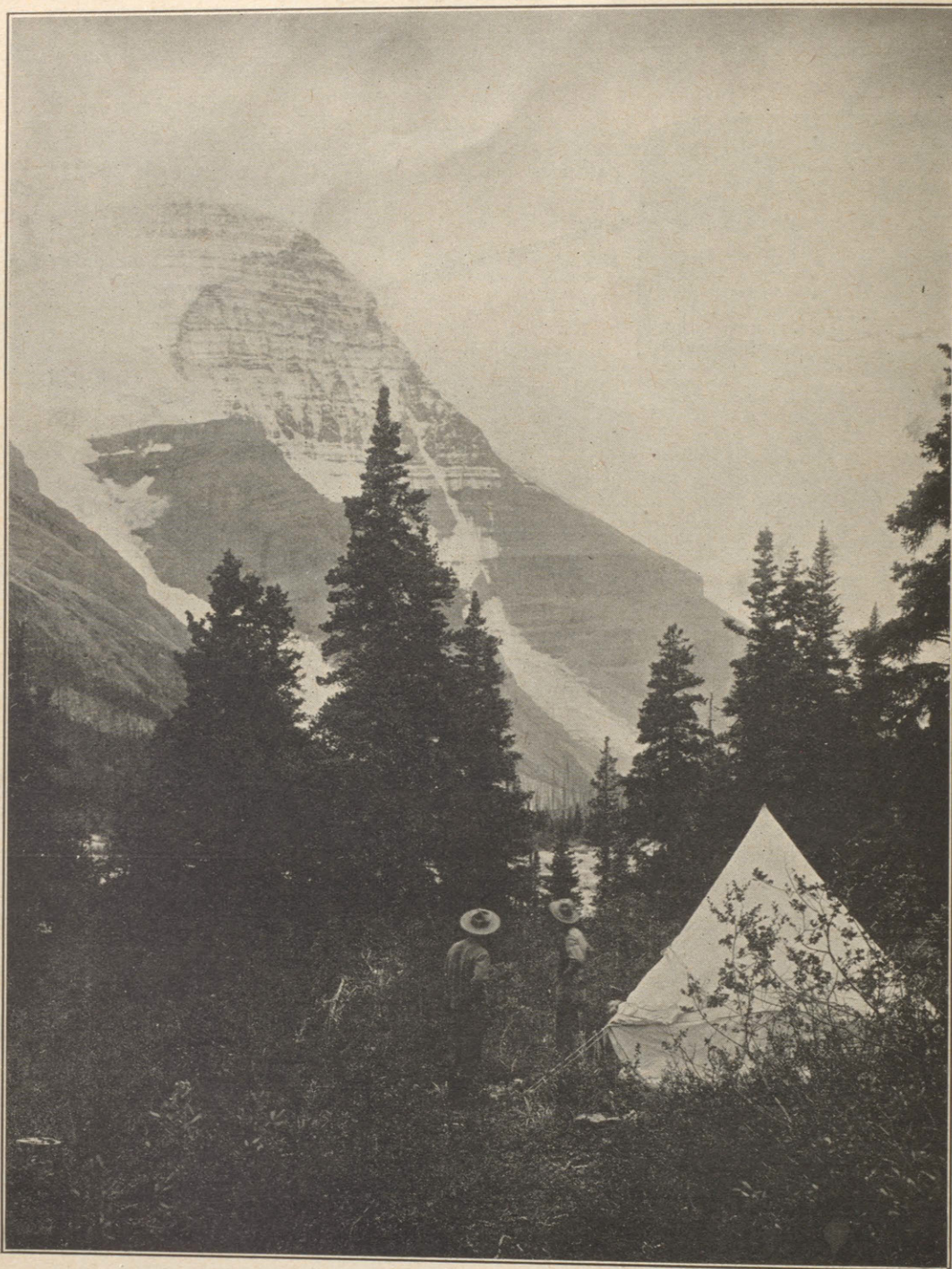
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Where Clouds Veil the Eternal Snows



Mount Robson, the loftiest peak of the Canadian Rockies. The photograph was taken from the shores of Berg Lake, where the camp of the Alpine Club of Canada is situated. Four successful ascents of this famous mountain have been made during the season, one having been by a woman. This is the first time in the history of the mountain that such a feat has been accomplished. In their successful ascent of Mount Robson, the climbers had the assistance of Alfred Streich and Hans Kohler, two famous Swiss guides brought out from Switzerland by the Canadian National Railways.

CANADIAN RAILROADER

This Magazine

IS SPECIALLY DEVOTED TO CANADIAN RAILROADMEN WHO ARE ENGINEERS, CONDUCTORS, FIREMEN, SWITCHMEN AND BRAKEMEN, MAINTENANCE OF WAY MEN AND TELEGRAPHERS. It also circulates amongst practically all leading Railroad Officers, as well as amongst those in many other walks of life.

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KENNEDY CRONE
Secretary & Editor

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NO. 3

THE TARIFF BOARD

AT the time of writing the Tariff Board which was referred to in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament, is under formation by the Government, according to an announcement made by Premier King. The precise way in which the personnel are to be selected has not yet been set forth. As originally outlined some years ago in the "Canadian Railroader" plan, which was afterwards adopted by organized labor in Canada as a whole, it was suggested that such a Board should, while answerable to Parliament, be independent of party affiliations and directly representative of the groups most vitally concerned, such as manufacturers, agriculturists and the labor movement.

It is of interest in this connection that the Chamber of Commerce of Montreal, representing a large number of local manufacturers, recently passed the following resolution:

"Resolved: that your committee, recognizing the difficulties that have to be faced by the Minister of Finance in the preparation of the Budget, recommend that a tariff commission, composed of persons expert in trade, industry and agriculture, should be appointed to collaborate with him for the preparation of a stable tariff."

PREMATURE SCHOOL-LEAVING

AS returning September calls a halt to summer holidaying and flings open the doors of educational institutions, teachers are invariably confronted with a condition of affairs which provides unpleasant food for thought. That condition is brought about by the premature school-leaving of boys and girls who have closed the class-room doors behind them and ventured out into the

(Continued on next page)

big world of business—boys and girls of whom their instructors had hoped great things.

What an intriguing term that is—the world of business—and what visions of wealth and independence it conjures up! To the girl, racking her brain over a knotty problem in arithmetic or struggling with a particularly obstinate Latin verb, anything calculated to spell release is eagerly welcomed. Most of us can recall with little difficulty the days when our sentiments in such matters were amazingly similar. The average child will be likely to shirk his lessons unless a watchful parent, eager for his ultimate well-being, sees to it that the necessary time is spent with his books every evening.

But so many parents are remiss in this respect and therein lies the trouble. Teen-age girls who spend every night at the movies or at a party are totally unfit for mental application next day with the result that their standing in class is promptly affected. Ambition dies a natural death and school has lost its zip.

At this stage a business course is usually hit upon as a remedy. Six or eight months are spent at a business college and the girl is turned loose upon the world to earn her living. To the modern flapper type such a procedure spells the shortest cut to a pay envelope and an up-to-the-minute wardrobe, with a probable accompaniment of rouge and lip-stick, which, as a more or less obscure little school-girl, she was obliged to do without. No thought is given to the momentous question of vocation. Everything is concentrated on a business course, which would seem to be a sort of huge melting-pot calculated to transform school-girls into stenographers. The burning ambition for economic independence, characteristic of the young woman of to-day, thus defeats its own purpose in the long run by thrusting into commercial life individuals who are unlikely ever to be able to fill responsible positions, individuals who are destined frequently to have to turn down opportunities of advancement owing to inadequate education.

There is something pathetic about these children, who should still be in training and under discipline, thrust out to fend for themselves. Their instruction has been cut short before they have reached the point of appreciating the real value of learning. Many of the beautiful things of life will forever remain a closed book to them simply because their eyes have never been opened to see and appreciate them. Not only is sympathy on the side of the under-educated business girl, however, one is bound to commiserate also with the man into whose office such a recruit is introduced. A public school girl who last June named George Washington as the present premier of Canada is now enrolled at one of the business colleges of Montreal. One wonders with what degree of efficiency she will discharge her duties in the world of commerce and industry where people are measured by what they know and what they can do.

Of course, many a young woman whose family finances have been inadequate to keep her in school has applied herself with success and now holds a high-salaried post of great responsibility. There is also the point that in many places, including Montreal, there are heavy High School fees to pay, and this acts as a handicap to bright youngsters whose parents cannot afford the additional expenses.

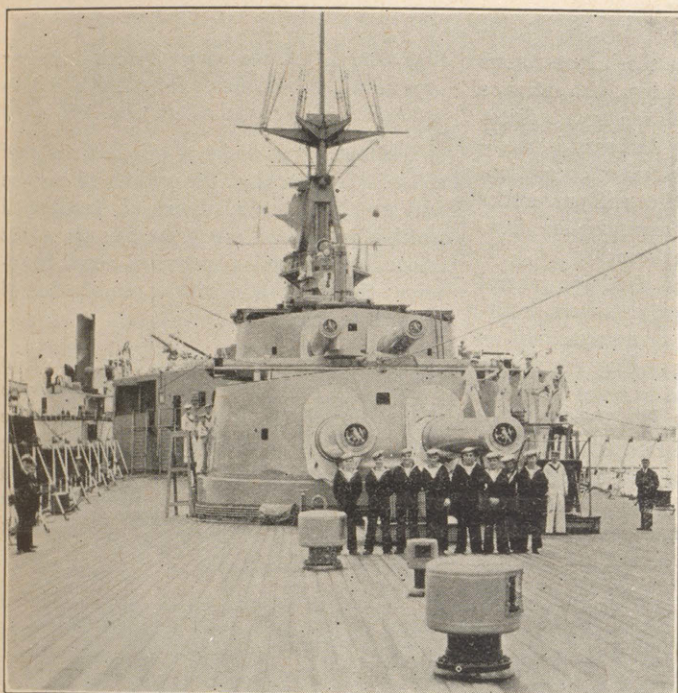
This is a day of education and of the trained expert. Incidentally, this is woman's day and the girl who enters business with a sound education as the foundation of her life work will have the greatest chance of mounting to the top of the ladder.

Grim Dogs of British Navy Lying off Old Quebec

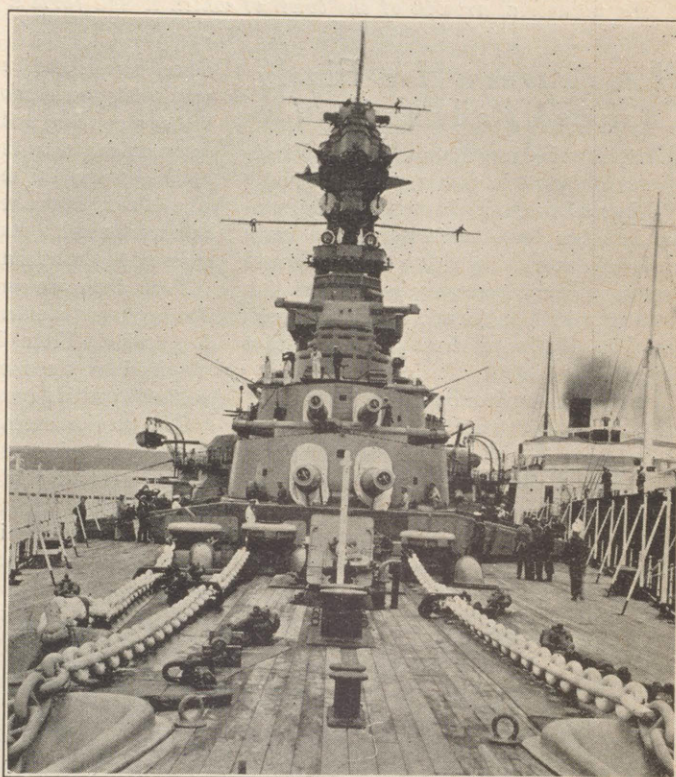
Wanted Calm of Ancient Capital Gave Place to Air of Festive Gaiety as Britain's Special Service Squadron Paid Visit Towards Close of Round-the-World Cruise



ANADIANS were thrilled this summer as Britain's Special Service Squadron, in command of Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Field, visited the various ports of the Dominion. Though the day has passed when "cheek by jowl, our watch dogs prowl, grey hulks in a greyer sea", the heart of every true Britisher leaps with pride at the very mention of the Navy, which many a time throughout the march of history, has saved the day for Britain and the Empire.



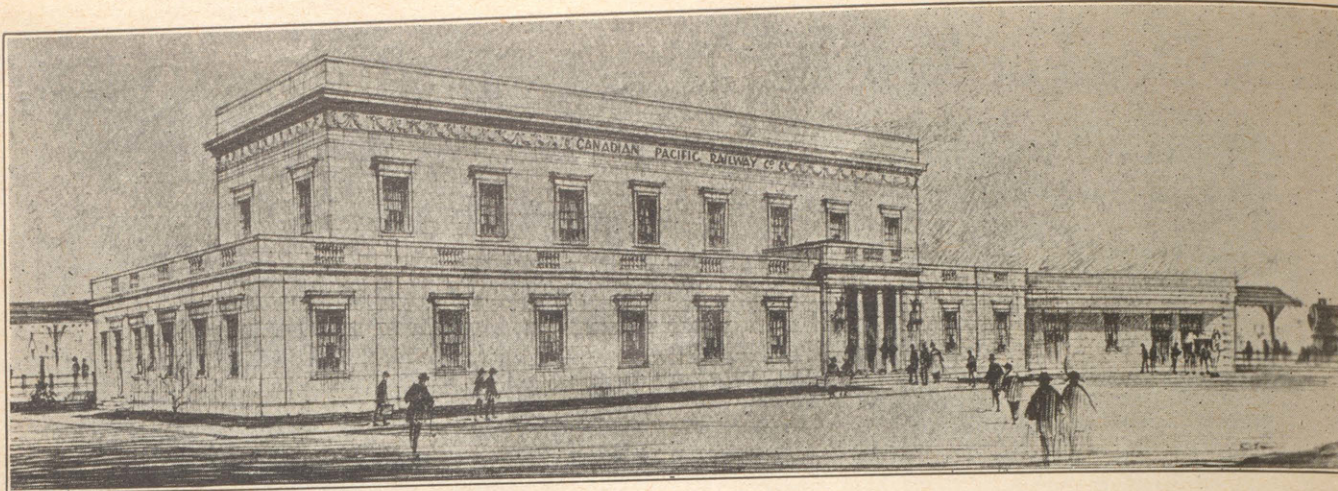
The fighting-top of H.M.S. Hood, showing the mammoth 15-inch guns of which there are eight, mounted in pairs. Protruding from their casing, the muzzles of the guns look cold and forbidding, but at the same time seem to say, "We are your friends, have no fear."



Here is shown the quarter deck of H.M.S. Hood, giving another view of the "big guns" of the Navy.



Historic Quebec, rising majestically above the rippling waters of the St. Lawrence. Standing out in bold relief against the sky are the turrets of the palatial Chateau Frontenac. In the foreground is H.M.S. Repulse, lying at anchor off the Custom House Wharf.



This substantial structure of Italian design which will be completed in October, is being built to keep pace with the industrial growth of the town of which it will form a part.

Three Rivers Has Finely Equipped Railway Station

THE growing importance of Three Rivers as an industrial centre, and the rapidly increasing demands upon transportation interests have necessitated the early erection of this building. It has been planned to provide every necessary accommodation for the travelling public and for railroad business that distributes from this important point.

The entire main floor has been given over to the general requirements of a modern station building. The main entrance will be from Champflour street through an entrance vestibule into a general concourse. Surrounding this concourse are the various facilities provided for passenger traffic, such as—ticket

office, parcels and baggage check room, news stand, telephone booths, telegraph, entrance to baggage room and lunch room; also direct communication to the train subway immediately opposite the main entrance to station. The subway above referred to will pass under the tracks, with stair communication from subway to the various platforms.

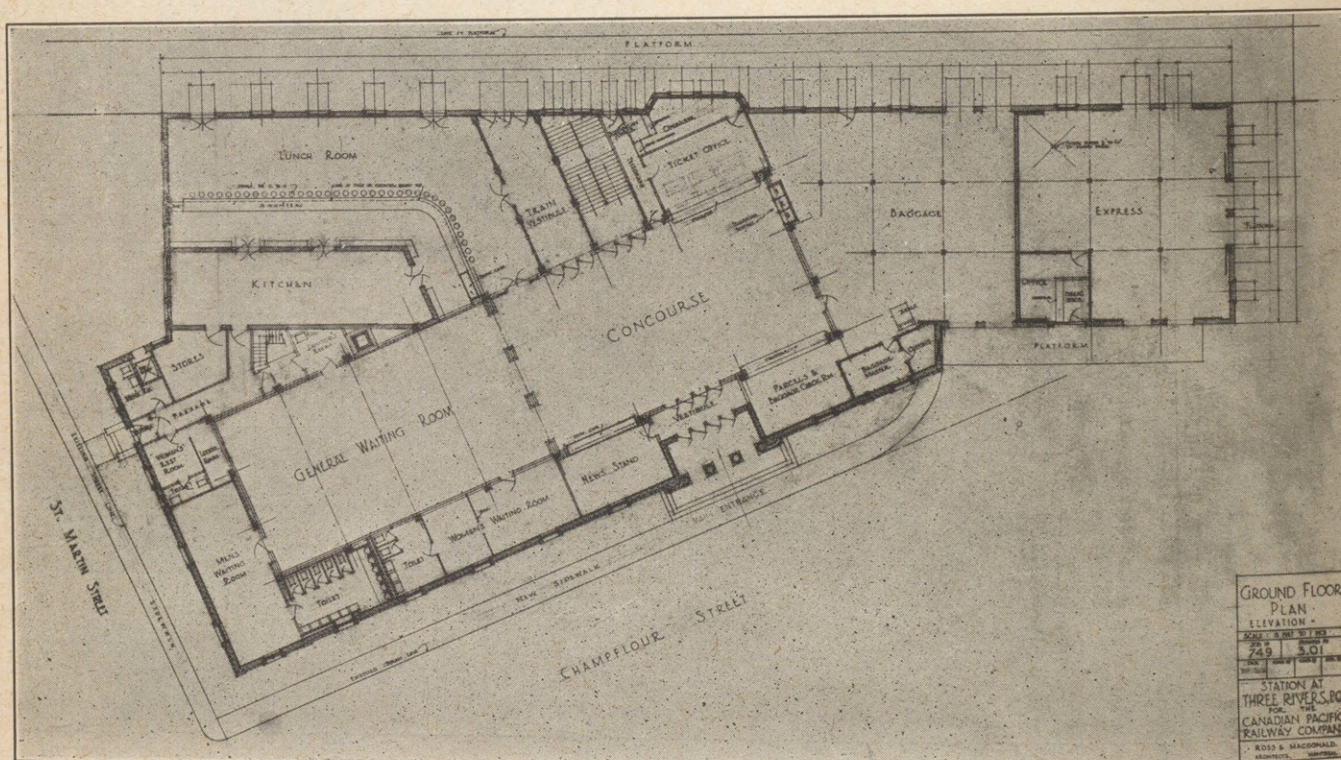
From the same concourse the large general waiting room is entered by passengers awaiting trains. From here communication is obtained to the men's smoking room, the women's waiting room and to toilet facilities.

The service entrance to the building, to meet the requirements of kitchen and lunch room, is separately approached from St. Martin street and the baggage and express rooms provide openings and communication both to railroad platforms and to Champ-

flour Street. In the baggage room necessary provision has been made for customs inspection and the baggage master's office.

The building as designed will be of fireproof construction, faced on the exterior with stone and the interior wall finish of the general waiting room and concourse will be of tile faience, ornamental plaster and mural decoration; the floors laid with a combination of tile and terrazzo.

Architecturally, the building is Italian in design, the exterior being frankly expressive of its purpose as a station building. The central portion, covering the general waiting room and concourse, will be carried out as evidence of these important features in the station plan and also to afford ideal lighting to the interior areas.



The depot has been designed to provide necessary accommodation for the travelling public and for railroad business which distributes from this important point.

Celebrities I Have Met

The Great Men of the Older Parties Seen Through Labor Spectacles

Gladstone, Salisbury, Morley, Balfour! These are among the very famous men whom "Bob" has met during his long and strenuous career as a Labor Leader

By "BOB" SMILLIE, M.P., in "Answers."

"The Grand Old Man"

WHILST I was engaged with the Coal Commission I was often in town over the week-end, and one Sunday my friend J. Ramsay MacDonald, destined to become Britain's first Labor Prime Minister, looked me up at the hotel where I was staying and told me he was going out to Wimbledon Park to pay one of his periodic visits to the late Lord Morley. He asked me to go with him, saying that the last time they met Lord Morley had expressed a hope that he and I might some day find an opportunity for a talk together.

Though I had had some hand in defeating this aged statesman when he was plain John Morley and M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne, and when that constituency finally rejected him, I did not allow this "guilty" recollection to deter me from accepting MacDonald's invitation.

Lord Morley gave me a very hearty welcome and seemed genuinely glad to see me. Though he himself had quitted the political arena so long ago, I discovered that he followed with great keenness and deep interest both national and international affairs.

He was particularly anxious to get first-hand details about the Coal Commission, on which I was then sitting, and he asked me many questions about the distinguished people who had been called before it and how they took their cross-examination. The human side of the matter seemed to interest and amuse him.

My general impression was that, whilst he was obviously frail physically, his mind was as keen and active as ever it had been, and that even then he regretted that circumstances had arisen which had made it necessary, for his own peace of mind, that he should withdraw from the Government, and from any active interest in the great events which were moving, like an endless cinema-film, before his eyes.

I reminded him that I had assisted to bring about his rejection by his old constituency of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and informed him also that our chief reason for opposing him was his attitude towards the Eight-Hours Bill. He laughingly replied that he remembered perfectly all the circumstances, but added:

"I deserved what I got; you gave me a very good chance and returned me once, and I feel that you and your friends were perfectly justified in the course you took finally. I have learned something since that time, and have long ceased to oppose legislation for the regulation of hours of labor."

Gladstone's Genial Smile

If there is anything in the association of ideas, the name of Morley should suggest the

name of the greatest of all modern political leaders, William Ewart Gladstone, whose biography is Morley's masterpiece.

I remember very vividly Gladstone's first great fight for Midlothian. At that time my political leanings were towards the Radical Party and I had not begun to take a steady interest in the Labor movement, which was soon to claim all my energies.

Our local Liberal candidate in Mid Lanark at the same moment was Mr. Stephen Mason, but, although I worked hard for him, the attention of the whole country seemed to be chiefly attracted to the great fight waging in Midlothian.

Shortly after Mr. Gladstone had been triumphantly returned for that constituency I had an opportunity of seeing and hearing him at a great meeting in the Waterloo Rooms, Glasgow. He was accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, and, though both gave one the impression of age and frailty, the Grand Old Man delivered an amazing speech to an audience wild with enthusiasm.

This was the first really big political meeting I had ever attended, and I was astonished at nothing so much as the pitch of enthusiasm to which a highly-respected, as well as gifted, political leader can raise an audience. It amazed me then, and amazes me still, although, after hearing Gladstone oneself and feeling the thrill of his splendid oratory, the mystery comes a little nearer solution.

In the chair on that occasion was a namesake, but, as far as I know, no connection, of the great statesman, the Rev. George Gladstone, a well-known local minister, and an orator of very great repute. It may argue something lacking in my critical faculty, but I thought at the time, and think still, that the reverend gentleman's speech that night was one of the best I ever listened to, and was even better, from some points of view, than the speech of the infinitely greater man who followed him.

I was a young man at the time, and I did not entertain the slightest hope that I should ever have the opportunity of coming into closer touch with Mr. Gladstone than I did that night at Glasgow, when I was a unit in a vast crowd. Fate, however, ordained otherwise.

Before Gladstone's active political career ceased I had been for some years taking a leading part in everything which concerned miners, and, as their affairs are never long hidden from sight, I had several opportunities of meeting Mr. Gladstone personally.

I remember that in one of the earliest deputations which I accompanied to interview Mr. Gladstone, my friend, John Weir, was put up to speak, his topic being, I think, the eight-hours day for underground workers. Just as

he commenced his speech, his Scottish accent being rather pronounced, he half-apologised to Mr. Gladstone for it, and I can still see the genial smile with which the great statesman replied:

"Go on, Mr. Weir, I like to hear a touch of the Doric."

On this, and upon all occasions when I had the pleasure of meeting Gladstone, I was strongly conscious of his sympathy and his patience, sympathy with many points of view dear to Labor, and great patience in listening to our statement of our case. At the same time I was obsessed with the thought that, with his mind filled with great national and international problems, our tale was "very small beer," and that there was very little hope of anything of a tangible nature coming out of these interviews.

He was invariably sweet and kindly in his manner, and never, as far as I can recall, showed the slightest sign of irritability, even upon occasions when some lesser men would have lost their temper. In short, looking back upon the great men I have met, I unhesitatingly place Gladstone at the head of them all.

Stories of Three Premiers

Talking of Morley and Gladstone recalls other great figures in the political arena during the past thirty years or so. Perhaps the man whom Gladstone most surely suggests to the mind is one who had not a tithe of his gigantic ability, but who had the great merit of having a full share of his spirit, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

As far as I can recall I met Sir Henry only once. It was after he had become Prime Minister and while he was on a visit to his constituents at Dunfermline. He was staying with Mr. Robertson, his chief supporter in that borough, and it was suggested that the miners should seek an interview with the statesman on two points, the inevitable Eight-Hours Act and some suggested improvement in Workmen's Compensation Law.

I only knew Sir Henry by hearsay, and, as he came of a business stock, I visualised him as a typical capitalist, who, lacking the gift of sympathy, it would be difficult to impress with the crying necessity for drastic improvement in the social condition of the working classes. On one count, however, he already stood high in my estimation. His attitude during the Boer War was after my own heart.

We found no difficulty whatsoever in arranging an interview, and when we got to Mr. Robertson's house we were at once introduced to Sir Henry, who was awaiting our arrival. He put us all at our ease at once by saying, genially and heartily:

"Draw up your chairs and sit round the fire, and let us discuss the points you want to

put before me without any formality. I think there is nothing more hateful than cold, formal meetings with ministers, and I want this to be a friendly chat."

Naturally we were delighted, though astonished, with this greeting, but we did as he said. One by one we put our views before him, and answered the questions he put as we went along. Not only did he show great sympathy with us on the various points we raised concerning social welfare, but also amazing ability and rapidity of mind in grasping our more difficult and technical points, especially in regard to compensation.

In fact, although we felt we had detained him quite long enough, he refused to allow us to leave until he had made quite sure that he had grasped every idea we had placed before him. Then he gave us an assurance that, though it might be difficult to act on the suggestions we had made, he would certainly do his best to help us.

We all came away from this meeting, not merely with a high regard for Sir Henry, but with a feeling more akin to veneration and love for this great man who, for a period all too short, played a very important and beneficent part in British politics.

The man Sir Henry ousted—for that word is not too strong for the debacle of 1906—was the present Lord Balfour, then Mr. Balfour. I have, of course, met this statesman on many occasions, but perhaps my mind associates him most readily with the Eight-Hours Bill.

To the deputation which called upon him to talk about this much-debated question, Mr.

Balfour pointed out that such a reduction of the hours by-law would mean a serious reduction in output. Thereupon a member of the deputation rose and said that, in his opinion, it would do nothing of the kind, that the miners would, in all probability, produce as much in the shorter hours as they did in the longer.

"I fear I cannot see it in that way," said Mr. Balfour, "and I would like to know if that opinion is shared by the other gentlemen present."

I rose, and said: "So far as I am concerned, I feel that you are right, and that it is probable that there would be a fall in output by the legalisation of an eight-hour day. But," I continued, "I would not desire that the workmen should produce as much in eight hours as in nine or ten, as it would mean such a strain upon them as to injure their health. But I hold that men working at such dangerous, uncomfortable, laborious employment should be entitled to a decent existence for themselves and their families, whether the individual's output of coal suffered or no."

I remember, too, being a member of a deputation which called upon Mr. Balfour to discuss the ever-vexed and ever-difficult question of the relation of the State to unemployment. We maintained that, where men and women were unemployed through no fault of their own, it was the State's duty to provide either work or maintenance.

Mr. Balfour replied, quite frankly, that he did not think this was the Government's duty at all, but that it was entirely a matter be-

tween the employers of labor in the various industries and the people they employed.

Personally, I always had a feeling, when I was in contact with this remarkable man, that he was too good, as well as too detached in outlook, to be a party politician, and that his true place was elsewhere.

Of his distinguished uncle and predecessor at the Treasury, Lord Salisbury, I saw but little, but at least upon one occasion I was a member of a miners' deputation which waited upon him whilst he was Prime Minister.

My main impression is that, although he listened to the statements made and the views advanced, he seemed careless whether he grasped their significance or not, as if it did not matter either way, and was certainly disinclined to forward them by legislation. I felt that his view was that these matters of which we were speaking were so trivial, compared with the apparently vaster questions with which his Government had to deal, that they did not justify his taking any very serious interest in them.

A "LIBRARY" OF SAND

There is a "library" of sand in the Lewis Institute, Chicago. During a period of ten years nearly 3,000 bottles have been filled with specimens of sand from various countries. These samples have been collected as part of an exhaustive investigation on cement and mortar. The data determined for each sample represent a mass of information the value of which is increased by the fact that it is immediately available in collected form.

BIGGEST LOCOMOTIVE IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE



Engine No. 4100, the new freight locomotive, with new type tender, just built for the Canadian National Railways by the Canadian Locomotive Works, at Kingston, Ontario. It is the last word in designer's skill for lines, weight and power. Ninety-two feet in over-all length, it weighs 325 tons, and has a tractive power of 14,500 tons, or the power to move 150 loaded freight cars on a level track. Its boiler has 3,200 horse power, or more than what is used by the civic electrical plant at Kingston, with a population of 25,000, for lighting and industrial purposes. Five of these locomotives are being built for the National System, of which the majority will be used in transfer work between Mimico and Danforth yards, in the Toronto terminals. The huge Vanderbilt tank carries 11,000 imperial gallons of water and 15 tons of coal.

A Patent Office Library

ONE of the most interesting libraries in London, England, but comparatively unknown to the general public, is the Patent Office Library in Chancery Lane, says Scroggie Fraser. The old adage: "There is nothing new under the sun," would strike the visitor with new force and meaning after a few hours spent in rambling around the many shelves, loaded with patent specifications, journals and ancient text-books.

There is no fee, and the searcher after truth is only required to sign the visitors' book in the entrance hall and to observe the few simple rules, such as are in force at most public libraries. It is what is known as an "open access" library. The visitor can wander round all the shelves and take down any book he wants. An excellent system of card indexes informs him what is in the library, and if he cannot find a certain book on the shelves he should ask the librarian. Many of the books are extremely rare and valuable, and it is considered safer to keep them under lock and key, but they can be seen if application is made to the librarian.

In the early part of the 18th century an inventor had to pay £200 (\$1,000) for his patent rights in England and Wales, and £400 (\$2,000) if Scotland and Ireland were included. This was a lot of money to pay out if the invention was not original, and so the idea of keeping a record of all patent specifications for public inspection arose. But it was not much of a library, and it was not until 1852, the year of the Patent Amendment Act, that matters began to improve. By 1857 the library contained about 2,000 works and the first catalogue was printed. A record in printing had been kept of patents since 1617, and this was the real nucleus of the library.

200,000 Volumes

To-day there are now over 200,000 books and five million patent specifications in the library. But the growth to this size was gradual. In 1867, the original library—a dark draughty corridor—was moved, and in 1885 it was again moved to a whole floor of the Patent Office. It continued to grow, and in 1900 a definite plan was adopted and the present imposing building was opened in 1902.

With all these changes, however, the library has never closed for one day since 1855, except for Sundays and bank holidays.

The library is divided into four sections. By far the most important is the one devoted to patent and trade-mark records. It contains a complete record of all patents granted in Great Britain, and is a most wonderful gathering of the inventiveness and originality of the human race. Four million foreign records are included; the United States of America heading the list with about one and a half million specifications. Most of the countries send their records printed and in volumes, but a few, such as South Africa, which sends 1,000 a year, send them in manuscripts.

Another section is given over to periodicals and journals, and contains between four and

five thousand. One of the most interesting is a copy of an aeronautical periodical, dated 1784, and published in Turin, Italy. Manufacturers' catalogues form another section. Between five to seven hundred are sent in annually.

The "I Can't" Fellow

By ALEX. KILLINGSWORTH

Author "Roses and Thorns,"
"Faith and Flowers"

"I can't," he said, "No use for me to try the task, you see

It's one, I'm sure, that can't be done, at least it can't by me.

And so he left the job undone, and lo! another came.

"I'll try," he said, and try he did, "My chances are the same

As those of any other man," and victory he won.

The "I can't" chap was beaten, yea, before he had begun.

"I can't" is such a dangerous term for any man to use;

It's just a bet against himself, and one he's sure to lose.

"I'll try" is much the better term and ev'ry man should try;

So when a task looks hard to you just close the "I can't" eye

And open wide the "I'll try" eye and view the task again.

Don't say you can't until you've tried, for all successful men

Win out, while others lose, because they're backed by grit and pluck.

Don't say "I can't"; hard work is just another term for luck.

MIRACLE OF THE HONEY BEE

A honey-bee weighs 1-300th of an ounce; its "load" of nectar is, therefore, extremely small. An American scientist ascertained that the average load weighs about 1-1250th of an ounce—a quarter of the bee's weight. This means that 20,000 journeys (reckoning the outward and inward trip as one) are necessary for the gathering of a pound of nectar; but, as flower-juice loses at least one-half of its bulk before it becomes honey, it follows that the production of a pound of honey involves on this reckoning a minimum of 40,000 journeys. If we assume that the average trip out and home measures half a mile (a low estimate), the immense distance of 20,000 miles must be covered in gathering the raw material for a pound of honey. This is equal to 1,250 miles per ounce.—Canning Williams in "Chambers's Journal."

He: "Is she progressive or conservative?"

She: "I don't know. She wears last year's hat, drives this year's car, and lives on next year's income.—Answers (London)."

Papyrus, Parchment, Paper

The Romantic History of Writing Material

THE introduction of papyrus by the Egyptians gave a great uplift to letter-writers and to literature generally. It is, as the Germans would say, the "name-father" to paper, and a very respectable and worthy elder, too.

Bark had been used for tablets, and for writing letters which were capable of being folded up, during the best period of the Roman world, and such were still in use under the later emperors. The tablets were of bark on which the Emperor Commodus inscribed his little list of victims, the discovery of which led to his own victimization.

It was a simple thing, the Egyptian idea of papyrus; the improvement on the use of tree-bark being the use of peelings from a reed instead. This reed was called byblos or papyrus, then very common and now very rare in Lower Egypt. From its name, byblos, comes the Greek word meaning book, and thus our own word for the Scriptures.

The papyrus grew abundantly in lakes and marshes, to a height of about ten feet; the diameter of its stem was two or three inches, and from its surface peel could be taken off, layer after layer, to the number of some twenty coatings. The use of this peel occurred to the Egyptians as an improvement upon ordinary bark and the new writing material soon became popular.

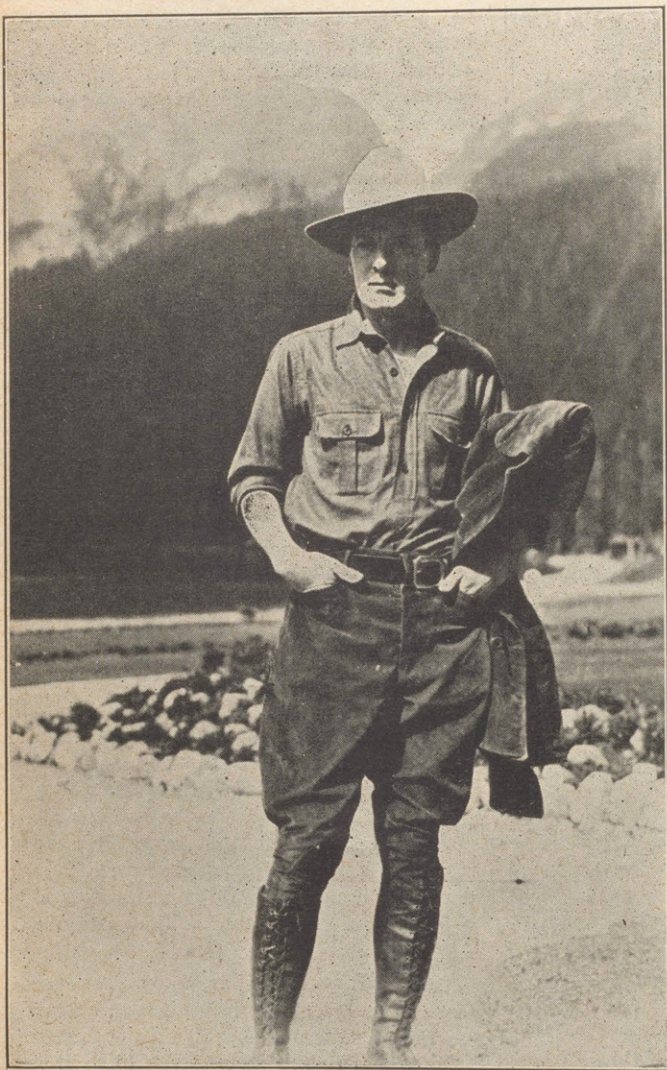
It could be written upon one side only; but books were copied into long rolls, of sheet glued under sheet, the sheet which felt the first glue being called on that account the protocol, a term still preserved by diplomats.

The run on papyrus being very great, that plant began to show signs of scarcity in Egypt, and for that reason, among others, its exportation was at one time forbidden. At the same time, the kings of Pergamus became a literary sect, and wanted something whereon their scribes could write their books. So the skins of the beasts, occasionally used in some places already, began to attract increased attention; they were prepared into dry substances, and called, after Pergamus, "pergamment" or parchment, and vellum, meaning skin, of course.

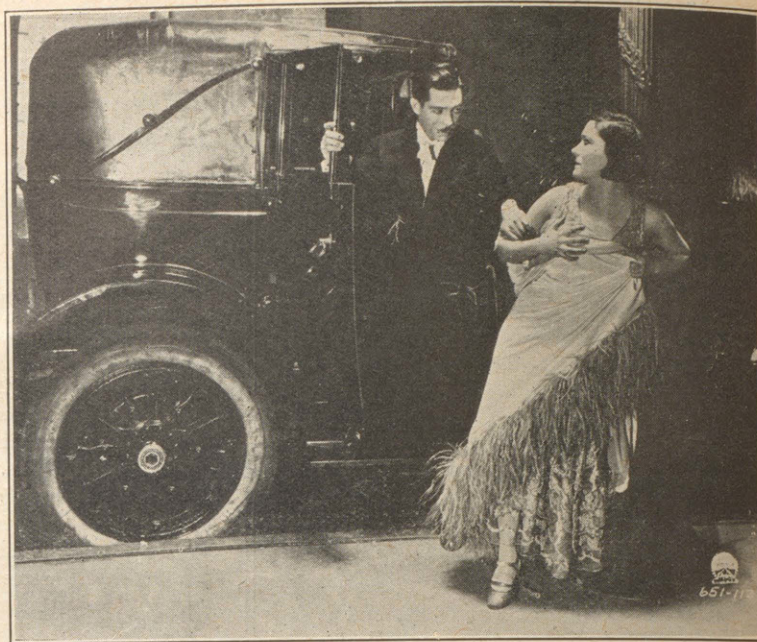
This parchment was dear, however, and for common purposes papyrus was so much more convenient that the Egyptian paper never really was supplanted; until the birth of a system which got paper out of cotton, about seven or eight hundred years after the discovery of parchment.

The world then worked on for a thousand years, before we hit on the plan of making the modern paper out of linen rags; a very lucky thing, for up to that time the monks, who could not go to the expense of much new parchment, had industriously been scraping out the copied records of antiquity and works of its great masters to make room for their own writings.

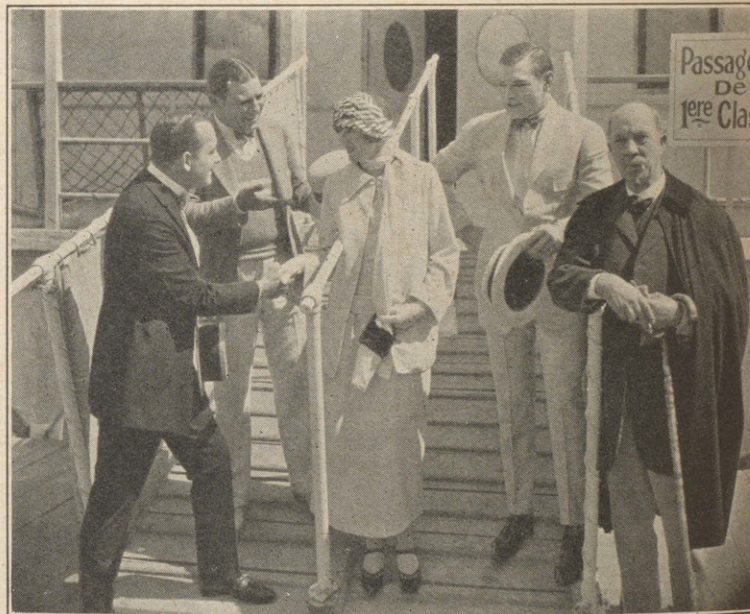
STARS of the Silver Sheet



Many exciting incidents figured in the filming of "The Alaskan," at the crest of the Canadian chain of the Rocky Mountains. The director, precipitously perched on the roof of the Banff Springs Hotel, communicated with the company, 1,000 feet below by signalling by the semaphore method. The parts taken by Thomas Meighan, leading man in the play, varied from going over the falls in front of the Banff Springs Hotel to acting as nurse-maid to the beaded and be-shawled infants of the red-skins.



Gloria Swanson, here seen in a recent production, is said to be one of the greatest spenders known to the modistes. This popular screen star has lately acquired a delightful twenty-five-acre estate at Croton-on-Hudson, which commands on a clear day a fifty-mile view of the Hudson valley. When work permits, Miss Swanson motors out each night from her studio to her green-shingled home, three hours' ride distant, to join her little daughter.



This is not depicting Dempsey's return from Europe. Far otherwise. It was filmed at Universal City, on the ship built for Jack's new picture. He and his sister Elsie are coming down the gangplank to be greeted by Hayden Stevenson, Chuck Reisner and Harry Loraine. By the way, prize-ring fans, who have become familiar with the rather plebeian countenance of the heavyweight champion may henceforth experience difficulty in recognizing their idol as his one-time retroussé nose has disappeared, through a recent surgical operation, in favor of one modelled upon strictly Grecian lines.

Denmark's Stratford

A Visit to Hans Andersen's Birthplace

By ARCHIBALD TAYLOR

THOSE fortunate people who spent a summer holiday in Denmark surely did not fail to visit the town of Odense, the birthplace of Hans Christian Andersen. Odense is easily accessible, being on the main line from Esbjerg to Copenhagen, and contains much of interest to the tourist, including a church, rich in historical associations.

The gem of its attractions is, however, the little white cottage where the great teller of fairy tales first saw the light and where now is gathered a fascinating collection of mementoes of his life. Some years have elapsed since, in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of Andersen's birth, the cottage was acquired by the municipality and the collection of exhibits begun. To-day the house, with adjoining cottage added, forms a museum containing hundreds of articles and manuscripts, from his school reports to his silk hat and travelling bags.

Different objects appeal to different minds, but most visitors will pause for some time before the fantastic designs cut in paper by the poet.

Most of us are acquainted with the childish habit of folding up a piece of paper and, by tearing it here and there, producing an odd representation of a lace curtain. Andersen made quite an art of this child-like diversion. It is recorded that, when chatting to a friend, he would produce scissors and paper and, while maintaining an interesting part in the conversation, snip away at the folded paper in his hands.

Some of these paper cuttings are exhibited in the museum. It is seen that his favorite figures are swans, dancers, and Cupids, and though these figures occur many times in the same design, each figure is unique and is never repeated in exactly the same form. One design, cut by Andersen in his sixty-ninth year and presented to a friend, is a little masterpiece, and one can imagine the poet constructing a fairy story round the quaint characters it contains.

Relics of Love Affairs

The exhibits are arranged chronologically, and tell, in their own way, the story of Andersen's life, from his poverty-stricken boyhood to his famous old age, a story quite as fascinating as any that he wove into fairy fabric. Here are relics of his several love affairs: reminders of his affection for Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale," and for Riborg Voigt. When Andersen died there was found next to his heart a small purse containing a letter from one of his former lovers. The purse is shown in the museum, but the letter has been withheld as being too sacred to be displayed even to those who go to this place as to a shrine.

Here is a fire-screen decorated with pictures cut by Andersen from the illustrated papers; elsewhere are copies of his works in practi-

cally every language; while close to his last will and testament lies his favorite penholder, which after his death passed into the possession of Grieg, the famous Scandinavian composer.

An object of particular interest to British visitors is a plastic bust of Andersen modelled by Joseph Durham while the poet was in London. Andersen was an impatient sitter, and gave the sculptor only one hour in which to make his model. The result, judging by the numerous photographs shown in the museum, is a very fair representation of the man.

Another exhibit of interest is a copy of one of Dickens's works, a gift from the author, with whom Andersen was intimate.

Gifts to Andersen from all parts of the world testify to his wide circle of friends and readers. These gifts, like many of the exhibits, were, after Andersen's death, scattered throughout Europe and America, and their presence in the museum is a proof of the extraordinary diligence of the founders in tracing them.

Every exhibit is explained in Danish, German, English, and French, and it is impossible for a person to spend an hour or two in the museum without acquiring an intimate knowledge of the personality of one whose stories have entertained millions of children of all nations, and will entertain millions yet unborn.

Odense is to Denmark what Stratford is to Britain and Weimar to Germany. No lover of literature travelling in Scandinavia should miss it.

HEALTH ADVICE FROM THE INTERESTS

"Eat more meat"; "Eat more bread,"—eat more this and eat more that! If we should seriously take the advice of the bill-boards and give heed to the doctors who aid and abet the publicity agents of the food interests, we would spend most of our time eating, it seems, and we would follow a peculiarly lopsided diet.

John Harvey Kellogg, M.D., editor of Good Health Magazine, in recent editorials, protests against this expensive advertising which masquerades as being educational.

"The highly financed campaigns which these merchants are waging," he states, "will without doubt secure a temporary increase in their sales, but the ultimate result of the publicity which they provoke will be to open the eyes of the public to a recognition of the fact that they have been deceived. . . .

"The average citizen does not need to eat more meat. He should eat less, or, better, none at all. Neither does the average citizen need to eat more bread. He needs more milk, more greenstuffs, more salads and uncooked foods."

A compensation law for those suffering from occupational diseases has been passed by the New York State Legislature.

Peculiar white spots on hands and arms are not contagious, state medical authorities, but are probably due simply to lack of pigment in the skin.

A lump in the breast does not always indicate cancer, but it is best, when such a condition becomes manifest, to consult a physician at once for examination and advice.

HEAP BIG CHIEF



This picture, snapped on the Fairbanks studio reservation, shows a couple of braves putting the Indian sign on Doug.

The Fun of Three Humorists

STEPHEN LEACOCK, eminent as a professor and humorist, is responsible for "The Garden of Folly: A Picture of the World We Live in."

Mr. Leacock, who has attained success in two activities, declares that "humor cannot exist alongside of larger ambitions, brisk success, and absorption in the game of life." He supplies a list of people who are cut off from having any very highly developed sense of humor. The list includes the Pope, archbishops, emperors, and captains of industry.

Mr. Leacock's humor takes the form of ridicule. "What," he asks, "should be the costume of the perfect salesman?" It must vary—

"with the season and with the weather and with the time of day. One might suggest, however, that on rising in the morning the salesman should throw round him a light peignoir of yellow silk, or a figured kimono slashed from the hips with pink insertions and brought round in a bold sweep to the small of the back. This should be worn during the morning toilet while putting the hair up in its combs, while adjusting the dicky and easing the suspenders. If breakfast be eaten in the bedroom, the liver and bacon may be eaten in this costume."

The Ill-bred Salesman

And so forth. Mr. Leacock goes on to tell the "Anecdote of the Ill-bred Salesman." The passage is characteristic of Mr. Leacock's style:

"A salesman in the Middle West, whom we will call Mr. Blank, called upon a merchant, whom we will call Mr. Nut, and, finding no difficulty in approaching him, started in to show him his line with every hope of selling to him. It should be explained that the line which Mr. Blank carried consisted of haberdashery, gents' furnishings and cut-to-fit suits.

"Mr. Nut was evidently delighted with the samples, and already a big pile of neckties, gents' collarings, gents' shirtings and gents' stockings was stacked up on the counter and an order form all ready to sign, when Mr. Nut noticed the salesman's own costume.

"Mr. Blank, who was a careless man in regard to dress, though otherwise a man of intelligence, was wearing a low-crowned Derby hat with a scooping brim over his ears, a celluloid collar and a dicky that was too small for him. . . . In other words, the man somehow lacked class.

"Mr. Nut put down the pen. 'I'm sorry, Mr. Blank,' he said, 'I can't buy from you. your line is all right, but you lack something, I can't just say what; but if I had to give it a name I should call it tone.'"

"Blank, however, who was a man of resource, at once realized his error. 'One moment, Mr. Nut,' he said; 'don't refuse this order too soon.' With that he gathered

up his valise and his samples and retreated to the back of the store behind a screen. In a few minutes he reappeared, dressed in his own samples. The merchant, delighted at the change in Mr. Blank's appearance, kissed him and signed the order."

A variety of subjects serve as fun-pegs for Captain Reginald Berkeley in "Unparliamentary Papers," subjects covering politics, the drama and famous people.

Most of the papers suggest the art of the caricaturist. Here is a quotation from the chapter on hats:

"Look at Mr. Lloyd George. I have never actually seen him in one of his 'family' hats—but I know his hatted appearance intimately through a picture. It is a photograph representing 'the man who won the war' as a vigorous, smiling personage in a grey tweed suit. It seems to be very much the kind of suit that you and I might select for golf. But—here distinction creeps in—the upper part of his body is swathed in something that resembles a horse blanket . . . and he is crowned with the headdress of a Tyrolean brigand."

The description at once suggests a caricature by, say, Bert Thomas.

There is truth in this from the chapter entitled "The Woes of Whips":

"There is a certain glamor in being styled a Whip. Your name, and, fortunately, your photograph, are published in the papers; you are given special facilities for entertaining your fellow-members; if your party happens to be in power you hold a junior office in the Treasury.

"The Chief Whip, despite his responsibilities, has, on the whole, an interesting job. He is largely concerned with what is sometimes called the kitchen side of politics; but his function of linking up the Parliamentary party with the leader calls for high qualities. . . .

"The Junior Whips are devotees of a high order to their party's organization. Their task is a thankless one. They condemn themselves to well-nigh Trappist vows in the Chamber, because they are almost always at work outside it. They place themselves at everyone's beck and call. They are in demand to smooth out any difficulty that may arise.

"In fact, as a man once said, who was A.D.C. to a Colonial Governor: 'It's a spittoon of a life.'"

Captain Berkeley, who is a successful playwright, speaks with authority of the dramatic agent. He describes him as a florid man in a super-silk hat.

"He receives the author with the gracious condescension of royalty greeting an inferior. The author, overcome at the honor which is being conferred, gratefully deposits his precious MS. in the luxurious plush-padded

basket which is held out by an underling. The basket is reverently placed upon the table, mutual expressions of goodwill are exchanged; the author is bowed out.

"Then the dramatic agent shakes the MS. out of the basket as though it were verminous, pitchforks it into the recess of a safe, locks the safe with a loud clang, and loses the key for two years."

"Unparliamentary Papers" is cleverly illustrated by Bohun Lynch. It can be taken away on the surety of good entertainment.

The Unsatisfactory Meal

Much of Mr. Harry Graham's fun in "The World We Laugh In" is iconoclastic. For example:

"Though many men have made their mark
By rising daily with the lark,
'Tis not a plan I recommend;
The practice no one can defend."

Perhaps the most unsatisfactory meal of the day is breakfast. Certainly it is the time at which one often feels the necessity of being left alone.

"But there, alas! are tactless folk
Who choose that hour to jest and joke,
Whose conversation, brisk and bright,
Just bearable perhaps at night,
Fills with intolerable gloom
The self-respecting breakfast-room."

Mr. Graham tells of a dean of his acquaintance who was happily perusing (as he munched his toast) the "Anglican or Churchman's Post," when in came the bishop of the diocese:

"Who shouted 'Cheerio, old chap!'
And gave the dean a playful slap.
Both lost their tempers there and then,
And in a trice these holy men
Began (with the most unholy zeal)
To throw the remnants of the meal
At one another!"

The scandal reached the ears of the parishioners. In fact—

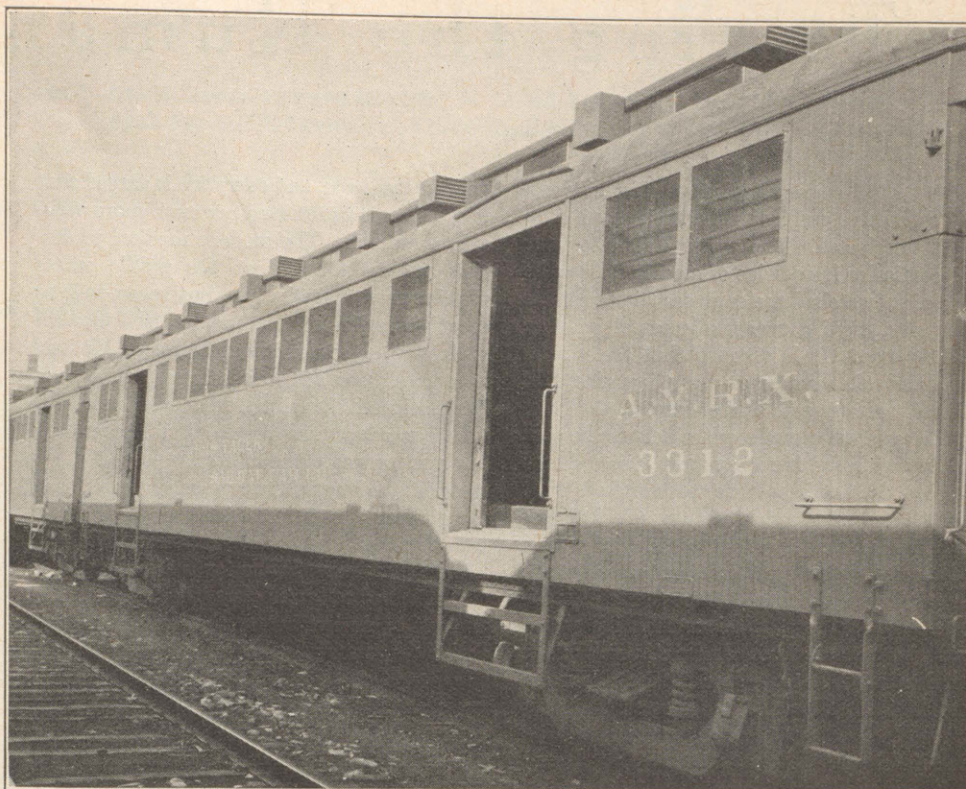
"The diocese was deeply shocked;
The dean, degraded and unfrocked,
Found refuge in a City slum,
Lay-reader to the deaf and dumb!
The Bishop lost his see, and sank
To rural Prebendary's rank!
No longer in his breezy way
He reads the Collect for the Day,
Or chants what proper hymns there be
For those of Riper Years at Sea!
At Matins and at Evensong
His cry goes up: 'How long! How long!' His groans are heard through aisle and apse,
Bewailing his untimely lapse,
As he repents him of the crime
Of being bright at breakfast time!"

Fruit Kept in New Iceless Car by Air-Cooling Method

IN order to ensure the bringing to Montreal, in the best possible condition, of the large shipments of fruit from the Niagara Peninsula, the express department of the Canadian National Railways has introduced a new type of fruit car which has been specially designed. No ice is used, but instead, a natural air-cooling method has been adopted. While this does not develop as low a temperature as ice refrigeration, the process is more natural, and as a result, the fruit does not deteriorate as quickly when removed to the warmer outside atmosphere.

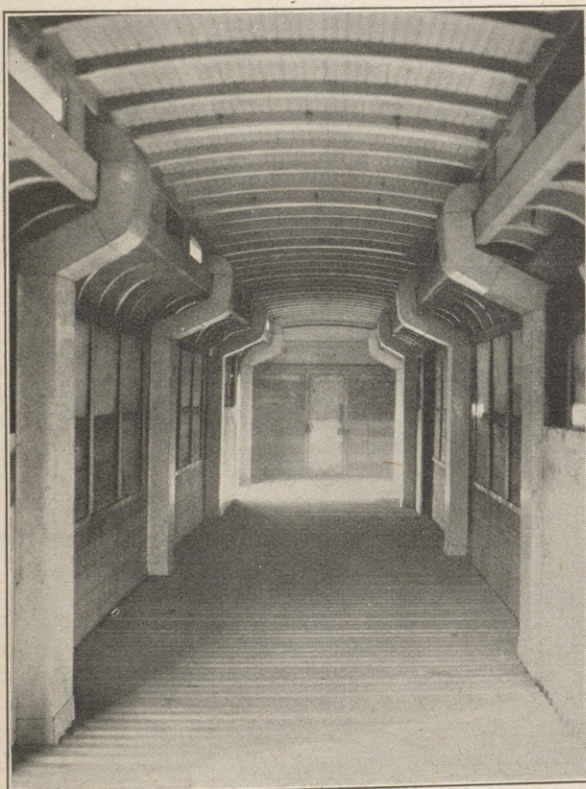
The cars, which are 60 feet long, can be added to the equipment of any type of train and are fitted inside with a raised flooring, composed of two-inch slats nailed two inches apart on stringers. These stringers rest upon shoes, so that the false floor is raised about seven inches above the true floor, permitting a free circulation of air beneath the shipments. The roof of the car is fitted with a number of special air intake devices, so built that they bring air into the car whether it is travelling backwards or forwards. A specially designed metal duct, or channel, carries this air to the space between the true and the false floorings underneath the fruit, where it circulates upwards, driving the hot air out of the fruit to

NO ICE REQUIRED TO KEEP FRUIT IN THIS CAR



Exterior of the new type of fruit car recently introduced by the Express Department of the Canadian National Railways.

FALSE FLOOR PERMITS AIR CIRCULATION



New type of fruit car when empty, exhausts 292,590 cubic feet of air per hour.

the top of the car, where it is carried out by specially designed exhausting devices.

Thorough tests of these cars have been made by G. E. Bellrose, general superintendent of transportation of the express department. With an empty car it was found that the car exhausted 292,590 cubic feet of air per hour, which is equivalent to changing all the air in the car every 58 seconds. A car loaded with 800 crates filled with radishes with the tops on, asparagus and spinach, exhausted 168,360 cubic feet of air per hour, or a complete change of air in the car every 101 seconds.

Thermographs in this car showed the inside temperatures to range from 53, 54 and 56 degrees, while the outside temperature ranged from 78, 58 and 56 degrees. The inside temperature of 56 degrees was recorded on the top of the load at the centre, always the hottest spot and the most difficult in which to keep fruit fresh. Another test carried out with 1,200 crates of the same traffic showed a complete change of air every 87 seconds and temperature readings inside of 60, 68 and 70 degrees and outside readings of 90, 84, 68 and 58 degrees. Thermometer readings at the end of the run showed 68 degrees on top of the vegetables and 60 degrees at the bottom. Thermometer readings in the heart of the vegetables on the top of the load, registered from 68 to 70 degrees. Another test, carried out with smoke bombs broken in the car, proved that the car could be entirely cleared of smoke in 90 seconds, while not in motion.

Nowadays, many a girl is as old as her mother looks.

Testing the Human Engine

By JAMES A. TOBEY, Secretary, National Health Council, New York,
in Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine

EVERY engineman knows that his locomotive will not run efficiently if it is neglected. The writer claims to have no particular knowledge of machinery, but he has often watched the engineer with his tools and oil can going over the locomotive before a long trip. It is obvious that the careful engineer takes proper care of his engine. He treats it as if it were almost human.

The greatest compliment which can be paid to any machine is to say that it is "almost human." That is because the human body is the greatest mechanism of them all. It is the machine of machines, compared with which, as Macauley wrote, all the contrivances of the inventors are worthless. It is the most intricate and the most precious machine which has ever been devised. And yet, think of the kind of care that some of us give to this living mechanism. We would be ashamed to treat a locomotive or any other aggregation of steel and iron in the same way.

The human machine needs to be inspected by an expert every so often if we are going to get the best results and the most enjoyment out of it. The expert is, naturally, the person who has made a complete study of the way this machine is built and operates—in other words, a competent doctor of medicine. He knows the kind of tests to apply and the type of repairs which may be necessary if anything wrong is found with the works. He has the instruments to detect a rattle and the material to rectify it.

Have an Annual Health Examination

At least once a year every person should have a health examination. This is a complete inventory of an individual made by a reputable physician in order to detect hidden impairments and faulty habits of hygiene, with a view to their correction. Every person should have such a human inspection whether he thinks he is well or not. It is a health examination and not a disease examination. The best part of such a medical scrutiny is that it shows when a person is healthy and there is and can be no better knowledge than that.

Not everybody is always found physically perfect by these examinations. The great advantage of this personal health survey is that it may bring out the existence of minor defects which can be easily remedied. It is obviously better to find out that you have the mild beginning of an organic disease and to take immediate measures to improve this condition, than to wait until the disease has become serious. At that stage it may be extremely difficult and expensive to treat. No one waits until a wheel falls off the locomotive before it is sent to the repair shop, at least, not if it can be helped.

This health examination is health protection. It is the practical application of pre-

ventive medicine, and everyone is agreed that prevention is a thousand per cent. more valuable than cure. The modern medical profession realizes today that the public wants physicians to practice preventive as well as curative medicine and the organized medical profession, through the American Medical Association, has at the last three of its annual conventions indorsed the movement for periodic health examinations. This Association has also prepared standard forms and other material for physicians, and is in touch with the state and county societies regarding the technique of the actual examination. It might be more profitable for the doctor if his patients waited until they required an important operation before they came to him, as his fee would be larger, but it is to the advantage of the patient to remedy any pos-

CYNICISMS

"Luxury—Something the other fellow thinks you can do without.

"History—Fiction in a serious form.

"Trouble—The only thing you can borrow that nobody wants you to return.

"Ambition—Longing for things you're often better off without.

"How to Keep Young—Lie about your age.

"Advice—Something that pans out only when you don't take it."

—A Cynic's Lexicon.

sible incipient disease, if he has any. That also is to the advantage of the physicians, because the doctor who keeps his patients well is always the popular and successful one.

Because the value of these health examinations is realized by sanitarians, that is, the professional health workers, the National Health Council has been advocating them for the general lay public for some time. The National Health Council is a confederation of the twelve leading national voluntary health associations of the country, together with the United States Public Health Service and the United States Children's Bureau as conference members. The slogan suggested by the Council is "Have a Health Examination on Your Birthday." Such a date is an appropriate time because it is a sure event in every one's annual existence and, besides, we all want to increase the number of our future birthdays.

A friend of ours worked his way through medical school while serving as a passenger fireman between Philadelphia and Atlantic City. In fact, he was, and still is, we believe, a member in good standing of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. About ten years later, after he had become a successful practitioner, he was travelling by railroad through the West. He got into conversation with the train crew and, one word leading to another, something was said about firing the locomotive. Our friend offered to bet that he could fire the engine for the next fifty miles and keep up steam pressure as well as the regular fireman. Not knowing of his previous experience, he was taken up, and the crew looked forward to a good dinner at his expense. He took off his white collar, however, borrowed some overalls, and fooled them all by firing to perfection, as well as attending to a few little details like scooping water on the run. Now, while the author has never had the opportunity of firing a locomotive, he knows that it is a he-man's job, and he further knows that the reason his friend could do it so well after ten years' lay-off was because he kept himself in prime physical condition and checked up on his physical assets and liabilities at regular intervals. Unlike a few doctors that we know, he practised what he preached.

Health examinations are of particular significance to engineers and firemen, not only for the purpose of keeping themselves fit, but on account of the responsibility involved in their jobs. A few instances are on record of engineers becoming disabled or even of dying while on duty. Where engineer and fireman are separated in different compartments, as on some types of locomotives, such disability might have serious consequences. It is the right of the travelling public to expect that every possible factor for safety be utilized, and the duty of those responsible to leave no loophole in securing such human safety.

Samuel Gompers, in his introduction to the National Health Council's little book entitled "Health of the Worker," written by Dr. Lee K. Frankel, says:

"The health of the worker is of vital importance to the welfare of the nation. Its protection depends not merely upon external safeguards, but also upon each person's own understanding of the health problem and his willingness as an individual to practice the simple, common-sense rules of good health, which can add years and enjoyment to life."

The health examination is the keynote of personal hygiene. No good executive or business man would ever undertake any new venture without first making a survey of existing conditions. The health examination is just such a human survey and it points the way to a richer and better method of living.

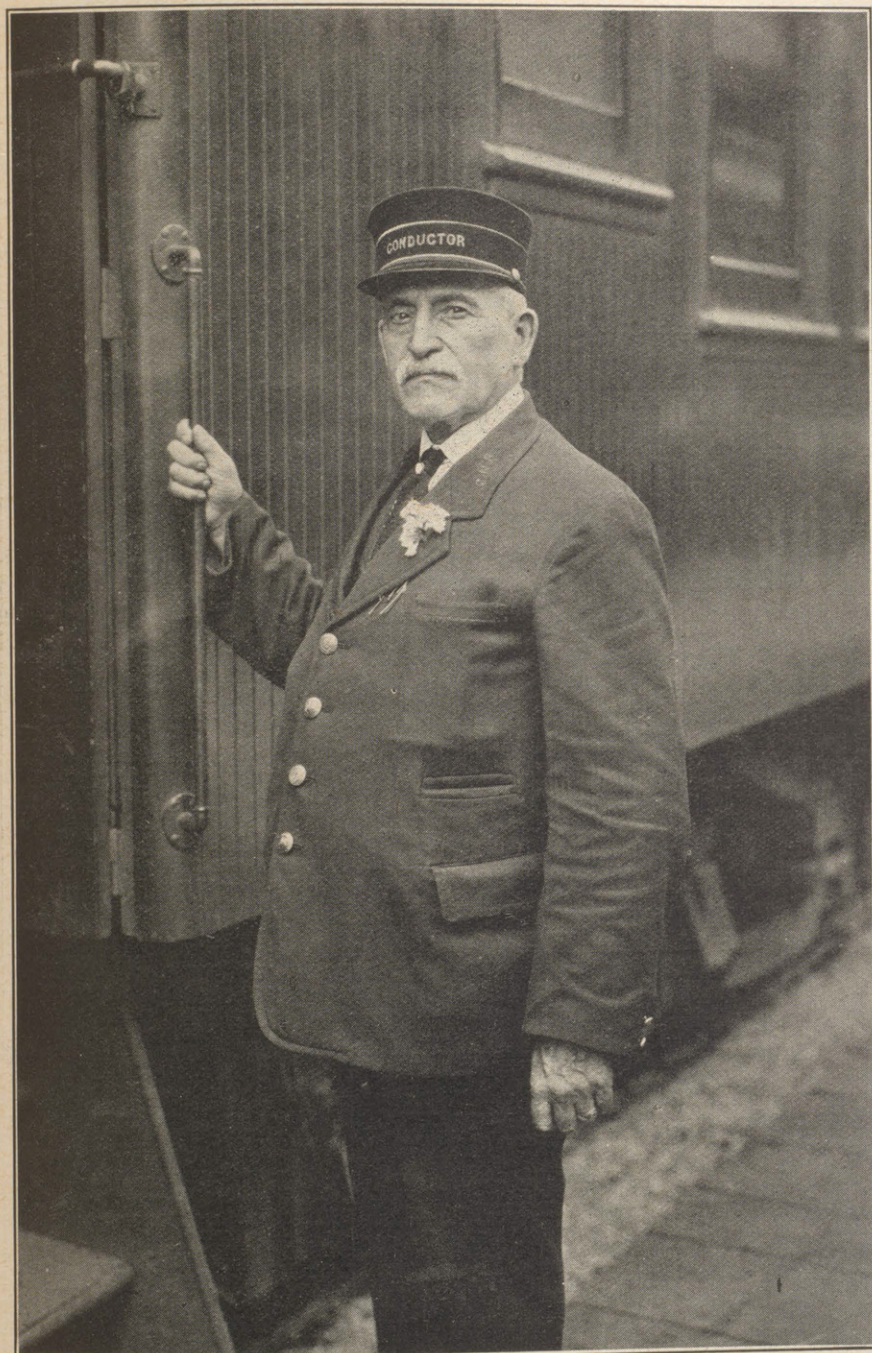
Half a Century on the Road

THERE is left only a handful of those men whose faithful service links Canadian railroading of to-day with that of the past; who have seen the slow wood-burner give way to the giant locomotive of the "6000" type; who have themselves taken part in the evolution which has seen the creaky, draughty

wooden coach replaced by the all-steel car with its luxurious appointments and its perfect equipment.

One more member of "The Old Guard" lately retired from active service. Narcisse Cassavant, conductor of the St. Hyacinthe-Montreal train of the Canadian National

MR. NARCISSE CASSAVANT



Former conductor on the Montreal-St. Hyacinthe run, Mr. Cassavant has recently been retired on pension after fifty years of service.

Railways, left his cars for the last time recently when his train pulled into Bonaventure station, and he has returned to private life to enjoy the pension which he has earned by half-a-century of loyal service in the employ

of the Grand Trunk and the Canadian National Railways.

It was on August 12th, 1875, that Mr. Cassavant, then a youth of sixteen years, entered the railway service as a brakeman on

the Grand Trunk System, at St. Hyacinthe. Of the 49 years that he has spent in active railroading, Mr. Cassavant has been for all but six of them a conductor on the passenger trains that run daily between St. Hyacinthe and Montreal. In that long span of useful activity he has seen many changes take place, among them being the replacing of the wide-gauge track by the standard gauge of the present time. The train of which Mr. Cassavant was in charge crossed the St. Lawrence through the old tubular Victoria Jubilee Bridge and he relates that often he had to stop collecting fares until the bridge was crossed because so many of the women passengers were engaged in praying for the safety of their passage above the river. He has seen the old wood and peat-burning engines give way to the present locomotive; the Quebec heater, to the modern steam radiator coils; the oil lamp to the gas jet and the gas jet to the electric bulb.

When Mr. Cassavant first entered the railway service he was employed on a freight train. In those days freight trains burned peat, and it required 80 baskets of peat to run a train from St. Hyacinthe to Actonville. When a fireman wished to make particularly good time he used to pilfer the wood supplies which were piled beside the track for the use of the passenger trains. This was a risky exploit, as discovery meant a fine of two days' pay for the engineer, who was held responsible for his fireman's acts. Speaking of wages, Mr. Cassavant remarked with a smile, that in those days a brakeman received \$32.12 per month, and this was a flat rate which took into consideration no such modern luxuries as overtime.

There has been more or less gloom among the regular passengers on Mr. Cassavant's train since the announcement of his immediate retirement became known. To them he has become almost as much a part of the service as the train itself and they are to present him with an acknowledgment of their esteem. Those high opinions are reciprocated by Mr. Cassavant, who declares that in all his railroading experience he has never had hard words with any passenger, and that, in his opinion, the travelling public is more amenable to reason than any other class of people in the world. Mr. Cassavant ought to know, for during his career he has travelled approximately 1,575,000 miles, or about 65 times around the circumference of the earth. In all that distance he has never had an accident occur to one of his trains and he has never had a passenger hurt.

Mr. Cassavant, who was born in St. Hyacinthe, in 1859, now resides with his wife at 1365 St. Andre Street, Montreal. They have four sons and three daughters. One son, a medical doctor, died during the 'flu epidemic. He is a cousin of the owners of Cassavant Frères, famous manufacturers of church organs at St. Hyacinthe.

British Scientists Establish ..

(Left to Right)—Mr. J. C. Myres, secretary of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; Sir David Bruce, president; Professor D'Arcy Thompson, of Aberdeen, and Professor F. E. Smith.

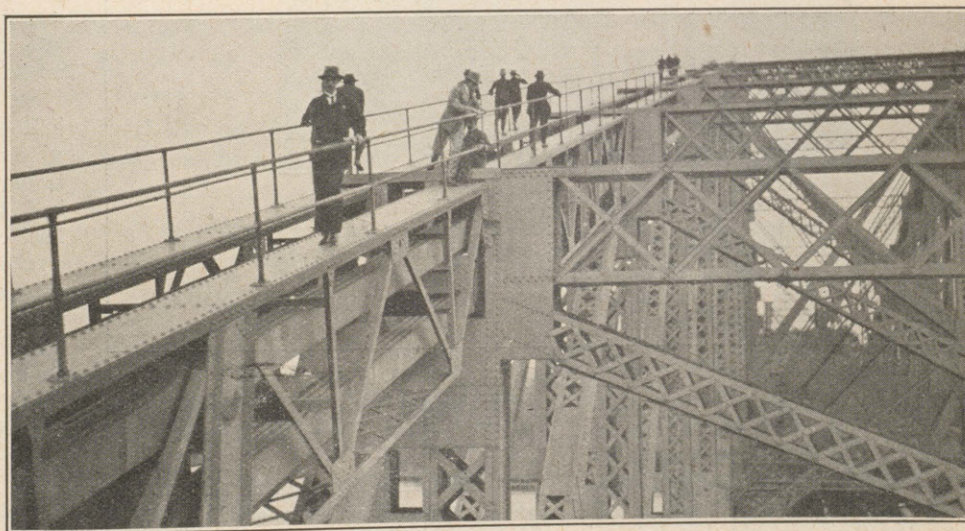


Sir David Bruce (left) and Sir Ernest Rutherford (right), enjoying a chat on the ramparts of old Quebec.

.. Intimate Friendship with Canada



The special Canadian National train carrying the British scientists stopped at the famous Quebec Bridge while the engineering section of the party scaled to the top of the steel girders of the first span.



Members of the engineering section of the party on the top of the first steel girder of the Quebec Bridge overlooking the St. Lawrence.

Wealthy Chinese Developing Western Tastes

NEVER has the opportunity for Canadian business in the Orient been so good as it is to-day. It is true that the general volume of business moving in China and Japan is somewhat below normal, as the result of both local and world conditions, but it is also true that if Canadian manufacturers and producers on that account now fail to make an effort to secure the large share of Oriental trade that would naturally come to them, the opportunity will pass away, and when conditions over there have got back to normal, they will find that somebody else has got the business.

result the east was not buying from the west as largely as at other times. Despite this fact, an important trade in Canadian goods was now moving and there was every indication that it would continue to increase as it had done during the past few years.

Mr. Cameron said that Canadian trade commissioners, equipped with samples to interest the merchants of both Japan and China, were doing splendid work and a number of Canadian firms have sent out special representatives with good results, but greater effort was much to be recommended at this time when the future seemingly promised a

meats, too, are selling well in Japan. This trade has been fostered by the refrigerating service of the Canadian Pacific steamships from Vancouver. There is also an excellent demand for Canadian apples and if this is properly taken care of will in all likelihood prove to be an important development of the future.

In regard to political conditions in China, Mr. Cameron said that it was only in certain sections that piracy and banditry were affecting the movement of business. Political conditions in some parts of the interior were such that it was difficult getting cargoes of goods to the seaboard or back into the country, but despite this fact a good deal of trade was moving. The vast majority of the people of China had a passionate love of country but were not much interested in political squabbles, and as a result went about their own business paying no attention to matters that were not forced on them. In many districts the banditry was being overcome by means of armed escorts for trains and in others the bandits' operations were limited for lack of funds. It would, however, be a bold man who would essay any prophecy as to a permanent betterment. In the meantime, however, trade was improving by reason of the fact that merchants and the shipping interests were finding means to circumvent the action of bandits in the occupied territories.

In the more important seaports, such as Shanghai and Hong Kong, things were altogether different. In such places there were large classes of wealthy natives whose homes and establishments fell no way short of the best to be found in Canada. There were wide districts of Chinese native homes as fine in their way as any in Westmount's upper level, and it was in these districts that the taste for western foods, such as Canada could supply, was making steady headway. To a certain extent the same thing might be said of Japan, although the demand for some forms of western food was in that country more general.

Mr. Cameron also told of a steady increase in tourist travel to the Orient during the winter months. He said this would continue to develop as people on this continent realized that transportation facilities on the Pacific were quite equal in comfort to those on the Atlantic and that the main ports have good and comfortable hotels where one can remain and make side trips to the interior. Much tourist travel, he said, is now going to Peking, where the once Forbidden City of China's imperial court is now open to visitors. The winter tourist traffic is particularly good, all the parts, even as far south as Hong Kong, being bright, cool and comfortable during that part of the year.

The only drawback in being a bachelor is that you have no home to stay away from.—Denver Parakeet.

MR. AND MRS. ALLAN CAMERON



Mr. Cameron, oriental manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who, with Mrs. Cameron, is here on a visit from Hong Kong, says there are splendid business opportunities for Canada in the Orient today.

This, according to Allan Cameron, oriental manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who is here on a visit from Hong Kong, is the crux of the situation as regards the outlook for development of Canadian trade in the Far East. Mr. Cameron said that Oriental trade as a whole was adversely affected by world conditions, such as were affecting trade everywhere. There was not the foreign demand for Japanese or Chinese goods and as a

steady increase in both the oriental buying power and in the demand for Canadian products.

The orientals, and particularly the wealthier classes, were turning towards western foods, and here, said Mr. Cameron, is Canada's opportunity. Canadian flour, particularly that of lower grade, is finding a ready market and there is a steadily growing demand for Canadian farm and dairy produce. Canadian

SCOTTISH EDITORS ON VISIT TO CANADA



A number of Scottish editors, representing prominent newspapers of Scotland, recently paid a visit to Canada. Landing at Quebec they travelled to Vancouver over the Canadian National Railways, visiting Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Niagara Falls and all the principal cities of western Canada. The party was in charge of Rev. George Adam, former minister of the Emmanuel Congregational Church, Montreal, and now on the colonization staff of the Canadian National Railways. From left to right:—William Adair, agricultural editor, *The Weekly Herald*, Glasgow; Ralph Topping, editor, *The Weekly Scotsman*; James Reid, editor, *The Dumfries and Galloway Standard*; George Glass, editor, *The People's Journal*; and Colonel E. A. Watt, managing editor, *The Aberdeen Free Press*.

C.N.R. First-Aid Teams Win Five Trophies



Here are seen the five trophies won by various First Aid teams of the Canadian National Railways, these trophies representing the highest honors in five general and local competitions. From left to right they are:—Quebec, Provincial Trophy, won by Montreal Car Shops (James Silcock, captain); The Chamberlin Trophy, won by Belleville Motive Power team (Walter J. Locker, captain); The Lady Drummond Trophy, won by Montreal Ladies' General Offices team (Miss R. E. Moodie, captain); The Dr. Hutchison Shield, won by Montreal Motive Power team No. 1 (William Ansell, captain); Wallace Nesbitt Rose Water Dish, won by Stratford Station team No. 1 (F. S. Walker, captain).

NO less than five first aid trophies, representing Dominion, provincial and inter-departmental championships, have been won by various first-aid teams of the Canadian National Railways. The winning teams came from Montreal, Belleville and Stratford, this in itself being a sure sign that interest in first-aid work is not confined only to the Montreal district.

On the occasion of the presentation of prizes, a large number of guests were present, including many officers of the system. The chair was occupied by W. D. Robb, vice-president, who is also president of the Canadian National Railways Council, St. John Ambulance Association. Mr. Robb referred to the growth of first-aid work in the system and to the objective which those responsible for this work are seeking to reach.

"I vividly recall the valiant efforts made some thirty years or more ago in the shops of the Grand Trunk Railway by enthusiasts of the St. John Ambulance Association, who had just arrived from the Old Country. The great difficulty was to persuade the employees that mastery of the principles of first aid would be to their own good, but persistence brought its reward at last.

"I look back upon our achievement with what I consider to be pardonable pride. By the year 1923 we had instructed 16,074 employees in first aid, of whom 2,548 had received their certificates and 1,975 had passed through the advanced class. During this period, also, the other lines now forming the Canadian National Railways, and which had

also embraced the first aid movement, had succeeded in passing 7,450 through the instructional classes.

"In 1923, with the forming of the present Canadian National Railways, the new Canadian National Railways Council of the St. John Ambulance Association was formed, by the co-ordination of the first aid branches of the various roads. Last year was eminently successful from our point of view, because, during the twelve months, instruction was given to 3,110 students. At the close of the year there were 58 classes in active operation, all in charge of competent instructors upon the Grand Trunk Railway alone. The year 1923 was a red-letter one in our first aid history. For the first time a ladies' team, from the Motive Power and Car Department at Point St. Charles, won one of the most coveted trophies, the Dr. Hutchison Shield, and we look forward to the day when no train, no shop, no yard, no station, no office of the Canadian National Railways and all its subsidiaries will be without at least one man or woman capable of administering efficient first aid in emergency."

Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, who followed Mr. Robb, congratulated the winners and thanked them for the honor which they had brought to the company by their achievements. He characterized their work as one of unselfishness and sympathy, but nevertheless, a part of the duty of service which is the keynote of the endeavor of all branches of activity on the Canadian National Railways.

It is his desire that the National Railways shall excel in all they undertake, whether it be in the realm of transportation, sport, first aid, safety first or any of the other activities which are interwoven with the operation of so great a system, and it has been a matter of great satisfaction to himself and his officers, and, he was sure, of pride to the company generally, to know that such splendid success had been gained by the first aid teams. In concluding, Sir Henry presented for annual competition in first aid work among employees of the system, two new trophies, one a gift from Vice-President W. D. Robb and the other from himself.

The Winning Teams

The following are the winning teams:

Dr. J. Alex. Hutchison Trophy: (for annual competition among men's teams:) Winners, Montreal Motive Power Team No. 1—William Ansell (captain), John A. Major, Andrew Pearson, William Stucker and Russell Rodgers.

Chamberlin Trophy: (for annual competition among men's teams on the Central Region:) Winners, Belleville Motive Power Team—Walter J. Locker (captain), David MacRae, Robert D. Adams, Felix Adams and William J. Cooke.

Runners-up: Montreal Motive Power Team No. 1—W. Ansell (captain), J. A. Major, R. Rodgers, W. Stucker and A. Pearson.

Wallace Nesbitt Trophy: (for annual competition among railway teams throughout Canada:) Winners, Stratford Station Team

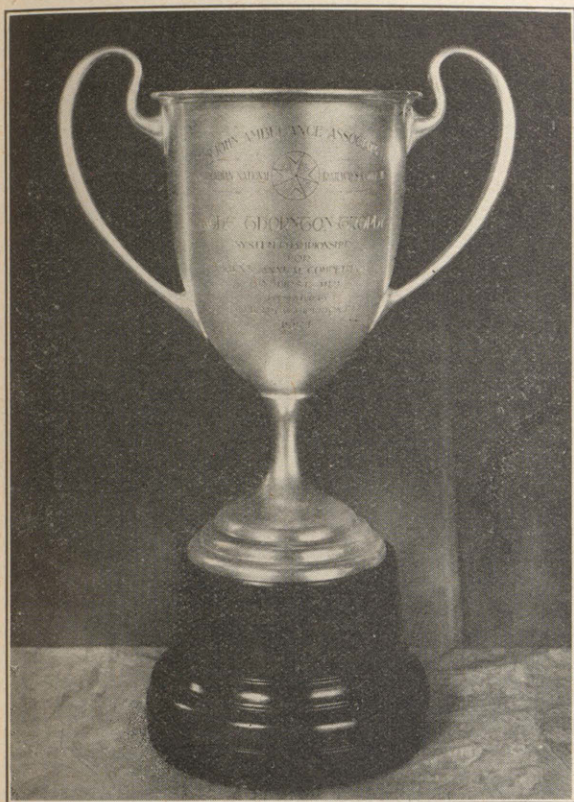
No. 1—F. S. Walker (captain), J. Tovlin, L. Shore, E. Pacey and C. F. Knight.

Runners-up: Montreal Car Shops Team—J. Silcock (captain), F. Newey, V. Bush, G. Fyfe and A. Parnell.

Lady Drummond Trophy (for annual competition among ladies' teams in Canada.)

Competitors in this competition must hold nursing certificate, as well as first aid certificate. Winner: Montreal Ladies' General Offices Team No. 1, Canadian National Railways—Miss R. E. Moodie (captain), Miss V. M. Neate, Miss I. Tarlton, Miss N. James and Miss O. Dooby.

Quebec Provincial Trophy: (donated by Canadian Branch of the Association at Ottawa, open to any team of five men resident within the province). Winners: Montreal Car Shops—James Silcock (captain,) Fred. Newey, Victor Bush, George Fyfe and Alex. Parnell.



THE
THORNTON
TROPHY

Sir Henry W. Thornton, president and chairman of the board of directors of the Canadian National Railways, has presented a beautiful cup, known as the "Thornton Trophy" to the St. John Ambulance Association, Canadian National Railways Council, for annual competition between the men's first aid teams of the system.



THE
ROBB
TROPHY

A new cup, known as the "Robb Trophy", has been presented to the Canadian National Railways Council of the St. John Ambulance Association by W. D. Robb, vice-president of the Canadian National Railways for open competition between the ladies' first aid teams of the system.

Living in a Block of Stone

Animals Found in Sealed Homes

TOADS have been found in blocks of stone. How did they get there and how did they manage to exist in such living tombs?

In the "Edinburgh Journal" it is recorded that "a specimen of the toad which was taken alive from a solid mass of stone has been sent to the college museum of Edinburgh by Lord Duncan."

The transactions of the Academy of Sciences at Paris also record that "a live toad was found in the centre of an elm tree, and another in an oak. Both trees were quite sound and in healthy condition."

An observer of nature, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, who had an estate at Fountain Hall, East Lothian, recorded that a large toad was found in the heart of a smooth, straight beech tree at a height of thirty feet from the ground. It was contained in a circular hole.

A famous naturalist of a past generation (Captain Thos. Brown, F.L.S.) told this extraordinary toad story: "A wet spot had always been observed on a freestone mantle-

piece which afterwards cracked at that place, and upon it being taken down a toad was found in it, dead. Its death was probably owing to the want of that moisture which it had been able to imbibe when the stone was in the quarry, and which gradually lessened by the action of the fire, as from the moisture which appeared on that part of the mantelpiece some time after it was put up there seems little reason to doubt that the toad was alive at that time."

There are also plenty of such curious records with regard to bats. A large bat was found alive in the centre of a wild cherry tree. It had turned scarlet in color.

A man engaged in splitting timber found a bat alive. It also had turned scarlet. In both cases the animals were found in well-rounded cavities large enough to contain them comfortably, but there appeared to be no way by which air or food could reach them.

A good deal of trouble has been taken from time to time by naturalists to solve these mysteries. The late Professor Buckland entombed a number of toads in circumstances similar to those found in nature. All seem to have died except one or two, and in these

cases it was clear that insects had found their way through cracks and had served as food. The mystery seems to be explained in this way: Young frogs or toads find their way into small holes in rocks and remain there too long. They grow so rapidly that they cannot pass again through the hole which they entered.

The same explanation applies to the bats found in trees. Entering a tree through a small hole in the autumn, and sleeping there throughout the winter, they find themselves too big in the spring to pass out again. Gradually the bark of the tree grows and closes over the prisoners. This can be easily understood, but how can any living thing, toad or bat, continue to exist in such circumstances even if well fed?

Nobody seems able to explain satisfactorily the showers of small frogs which have been recorded from time to time. A French correspondent of an English journal described a shower of young frogs. "They fell in an innumerable multitude on and around the house. The roof, the window-sills, and the gravel walks were covered with them. They were very small but perfectly formed and all dead."

Science and Ignorance

By SYDNEY P. EADAN, in the Glasgow Weekly Herald

AT the mention of the word "Science," most people are at once confronted with a long vista of all the 'ologies and abstract and ethereal topics beyond the ken of ordinary mortals. Whereas, science is all true knowledge. If you know that two and two make four, you are a scientist to that extent, and so in proportion to all the true knowledge you possess.

Mathematicians do not quarrel as to whether two sides of a triangle are greater than a third. It is obvious and there is no room for any quarrel. Chemists do not argue as to whether water is wet, as to whether fire burns, as to whether heat produces energy, or as to whether matter is indestructible. These are among the proved facts of life and leave no room for any argument.

But if a house is divided against itself, or a community separated into factions, it is invariably concerning something about which they know nothing, such as predestination, the theory of eternal punishment, the Trinity, the future, or the immortality of the soul.

Macaulay says that the man who digs with a pick and shovel knows as much about the future as the most brilliant scholar who ever lived. We do not know whether it is going to rain or shine to-morrow, or whether the sea is going to be calm or rough. And if we cannot trace the proximate, then how much less the ultimate? If we knew the future, hope and ambition would vanish and progress cease.

It is La Place who says:—"That which we know is little; that which we do not know is beyond calculation. Therefore, when we encounter that which we do not understand, let us assume the role of humility, the keynote

of greatness, leaving these things to a Higher Intelligence than ours and wait for light. Perhaps, then, these mysteries will be revealed to us. And what is far more likely, they won't."

What is Science?

Science is of great value to the average man. It deals with things infinitely great and infinitesimally small; with vistas of time in which a thousand years are as a day; with elemental forces imprisoned in minute particles, and with the amazing complexity of the human body.

It encourages regard for the truth and aversion to sophistry; a sense of humility in the presence of the infinite wisdom of the Creator of the Universe; an ability to grasp big things, and at the same time to attend to detail; also, a sense of proportion and true perspective in life.

We hear a lot about the Power of Knowledge, but the Power of Ignorance invariably defeats it at the time by reason of numerical superiority, knowledge having gained access to the few only.

Socrates talked great wisdom to the youth of Athens in the market-place. And the boys went home and were wiser than their fathers. The latter considered that this placed them in a bad light. And Socrates was given a cup of hemlock—poison—to drink at the age of 70 by order of the Magistrates.

Along came Galileo, who discovered the microscope, telescope, and pendulum. He began talking about other planets, and was exiled.

Bruus, later, improved the microscope and telescope, and also spoke of other planets,

with the result that he was burned at the stake in Florence.

Savonarola, on arrival in Rome in the 14th century, found that fathers and mothers were selling their sons and daughters to the highest bidders for slavery. Savonarola at once preached civil and religious liberty and the abolition of slavery from the pulpits of Rome. He was burned at the stake in Florence.

Take the case of John Knox, who founded the Presbyterian religion. He was chained to the oars as a galley slave at Brest, in France, for two years.

Arkwright, another man who stood for progress, discovered the spinning jenny, and his wife at once left him, while his fellow-workers threw stones through his windows.

Priestley, the father of modern chemistry, had his house pulled down and his books burned to the shouts of "No Philosophy."

Thousands of men all through the ages have been persecuted because they stood for progress. It will suffice, as far as further examples are concerned, to mention the name of Christ, who gave us the solution of every human problem, individual, industrial, national, and international in the words—"Love your neighbor as yourself." He was crucified.

It is true that the methods of persecution are to-day less drastic, but it is still regarded as a disgrace to live a few hundred years ahead of your time.

SWIFT'S AMAZING PROPHECY

Swift wrote the imaginary travels of Gulliver in the year 1726. He then spoke of the astronomers in the island of Laputa as being furnished with telescopes so wonderful that they discovered not only one but two moons revolving round Mars, very close to the planet, one completing a revolution round Mars in ten hours, the other in twenty-one and a half hours.

It is surprising that he should have said there were two moons, which is true. But it is simply astounding that he should have attributed to them periods of revolution so small as to be utterly at variance with any facts known about the solar system. And it seems actually miraculous that he should have, so nearly to the truth, stated the periods of revolution of these two moons of Mars, which were never even seen till a century and a half later.—Professor George Forbes in "Chambers' Journal."

Many people near Ascot witnessed the strange spectacle of newly-mown grass coming down from the sky. The grass had been caught up by a whirlwind from a field near Bracknell. It was so high at first that it looked like a fleet of aeroplanes.

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PROMINENT EDUCATIONISTS ATTEND VICTORIA CONVENTION

A group of prominent Canadian educationists photographed on the Canadian Pacific steamer S.S. Princess Adelaide when they crossed from Vancouver to Victoria to attend the annual convention of the Canadian Teachers' Federation held in the latter city. These are but a few of the 200 Canadian teachers who travelled to the Pacific Coast by Canadian Pacific special train and who will return east through the Okanagan and Kootenay Valleys of British Columbia, visiting Lake Windermere and Banff.

From left to right, back row; G. A. Ferguson, Vancouver, E. S. Martin, president of the British Columbia Federation, G. J. Elliott, Winnipeg, secretary of the Manitoba Federation, J. G. Lister, Vancouver, president of the Vancouver Teachers' Federation, Henry S. Hunter, Toronto, in charge of Ontario party, W. A. Macdonald, Portage la Prairie, Dean Laird, dean of the school for teachers, Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue.

Front row; R. E. Howe, principal Westmount High School, Montreal, manager of the Quebec party, Mrs. E. A. Irwin, Montreal High School, Dr. C. W. Laidlaw, Winnipeg, president of the Manitoba Federation, Mrs. Howe, Montreal, Miss J. E. Pilbeam, Saskatoon, Mrs. Laird, St. Anne de Bellevue, H. C. Newland, Edmonton, president of the Canadian Federation, W. W. Scott, Calgary, president of the Alberta Teachers Alliance.

Below, Lieutenant-Col. William C. Mitchell, principal of the Riverdale Collegiate Institute, Toronto and Miss Mitchell.

A Man Who Dreads Riches

Trying to run his factory at a loss

HOW many people can truthfully declare that they do not want to be rich?

There is at least one individual in the world—already a wealthy man—whose main ambition in life is NOT to be a millionaire, believing that "it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God."

He is Mr. Arthur Nash, a well-known Baptist, who runs his great clothing factory in Britain with the idea of losing money! What is more, after running his business in a true Christian manner and allowing his employees a generous proportion of profits, he finds it is making more money for him than ever.

When Mr. Nash, who as a child worked on various farms—any place where he could get a living—first acquired his clothing factory, it was a "sweatshop," and had twenty-nine employees, the forewoman receiving a weekly wage of £1 8s. (\$7). The other workers received a corresponding "sweat-shop" wage. After he obtained control of the factory, Mr. Nash, who has always been of a religious

turn of mind, had a talk with the workers. He told them he was going to run his business on the Golden Rule—"Whatever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them, for this is the law and the prophets."

He informed them that he would pay them the same wages that he would want them to pay him if they were up in the office and he were down in the workroom. He began by giving the forewoman £3 12s. (\$18) a week and increasing the other workers' wages.

Mr. Nash went away soon after for a much-needed holiday, and he was quite reconciled to the idea of returning to find that the business was facing bankruptcy. Two months after he came back and went to the factory—to find that they were selling three times as many garments as they were before he went away. Moreover, he was astonished to find that the same factory force was turning out three times as much work. So the Golden Rule was a profitable investment in his factory.

After running his business for a year on the Golden Rule idea, Mr. Nash was distressed

by the discovery that he had made more money than ever!

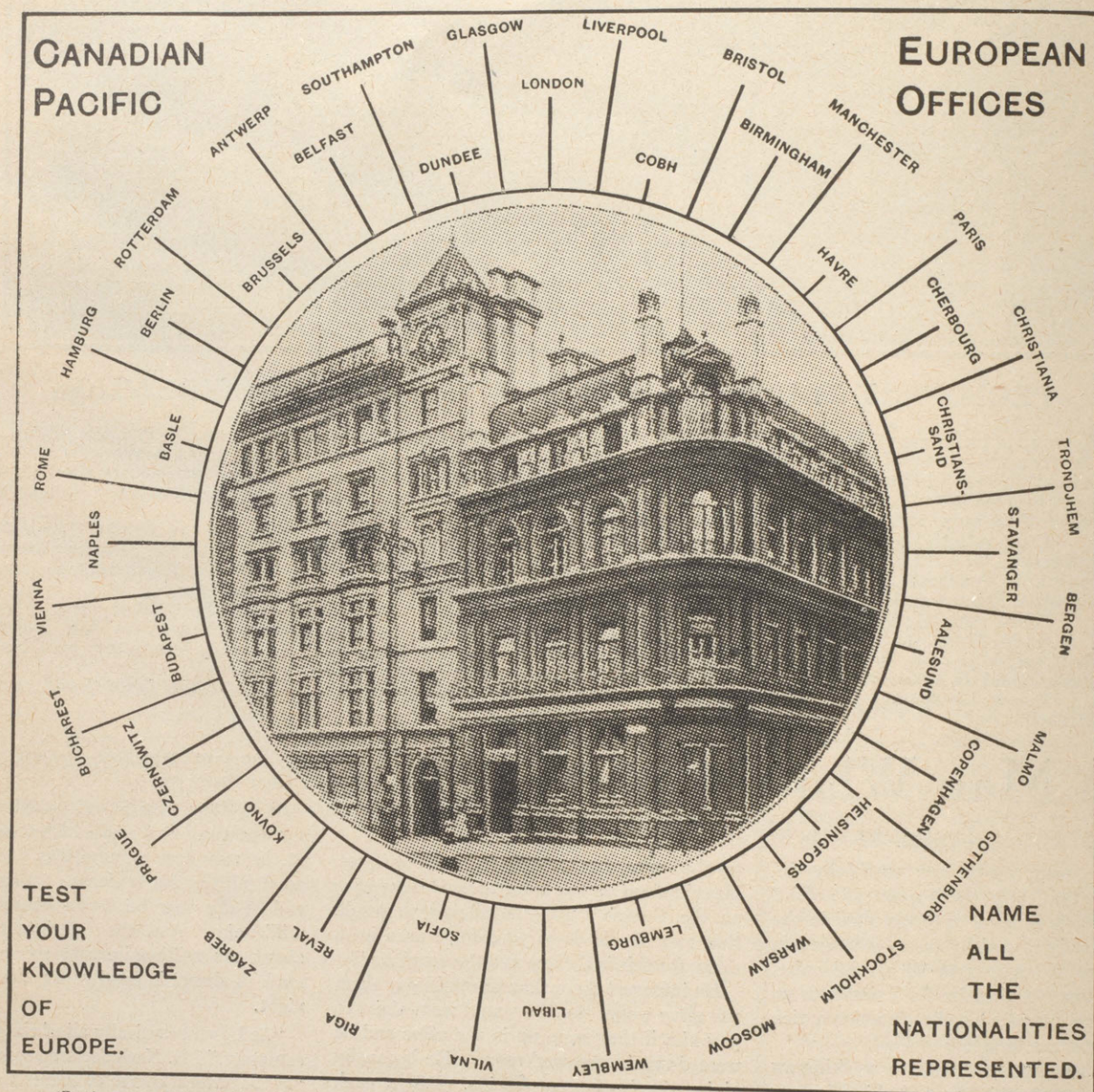
Here, then, was a serious dilemma. The manufacturer had applied Christian teaching to the very best of his ability and in perfect good faith to his business. And yet at the end of the year he found himself almost a millionaire. And the Scriptural warning about the millionaire and the needle's eye made it almost impossible for him to sleep at night.

"As I own practically all of the stock of the company," Mr. Nash declared some time ago, "in the natural course of events I am doomed to become a very rich man. Please let that word 'doomed' remain in your mind, for that is the horrible picture before me.

"I see no way to go on with this experiment and avoid becoming a millionaire, and I do not want to be a millionaire."

To avoid this "terrible possibility" of becoming a millionaire, Mr. Nash has since given away to his employees over £100,000 (\$500,000) worth of stock in the company. But now the thought that is disturbing this remarkable manufacturer is that he may be helping some employee on to the very doom which he fears so much himself!

MAKING CANADA KNOWN IN EUROPE



Test your knowledge of Europe. The diagram reproduced above formed the centre plate of the menu card for the dinner given on the occasion of the recent visit to London of E. W. Beatty, K.C., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The centre picture shows the European headquarters of the Canadian Pacific in Trafalgar Square, London, opposite the Nelson Monument. Forty-eight European cities, in each of which the Canadian Pacific has an office, are shown. Can you name all the nationalities represented?

Turkey's Unveiled "New Woman"

From the Literary Digest

THERE was once a sultan who sewed up 174 women, the wives of his predecessor, in weighted sacks, and dropt them into the cooling waters of the Bosphorus. This was not so very long ago, either; but to-day any Turk, from the highest to the lowest, who made bold to sew a lady up in a sack and throw her into the water would have to reckon not only with the law of the new sultan-less Republic, but also with a very lively public opinion where Turkish women are concerned, and with the Turkish women themselves. For the rise of the Turkish woman, from her position of somewhat worse than servitude a few years since, up to the "new woman" who is having much to say in Turkey of the present day, has been called one of "the most extraordinary phenomena in current history." They have advanced within a few years to a position comparable to the "modern women" of Europe and America. One of the most significant signs of the times is the fact that, in disobedience to ancient custom stronger than law, they are removing their veils. And they are not only going about with their faces uncovered, reports Frank G. Carpenter, who included the new Turkish Republic in his latest world tour, but they are "learning to take part in politics and in business. Mr. Carpenter, author of a long series of modern travel books, and known throughout the country both as lecturer and author, died a few weeks ago, while in the Near East, shortly before the appearance of his latest volume, entitled "The Alps, the Danube and the Near East" (Doubleday, Page & Co.). Mr. Carpenter spent most of his life in travel, and he has a pleasant way of comparing the past with the present conditions in the countries he visits. Thus he writes, in a chapter entitled "The New Woman in Turkey," which forms part of the present volume:

When I was in Constantinople fifteen years ago, the poorer women wore veils so thick that you could not see through them, and only the high-class ladies of the harems had white gauze veils showing above their balloon-like black dresses. To-day, the majority of those on the street have their faces perfectly bare and the veiled woman is the exception. The women still wear unsightly coverings over their heads, but these are drawn tight down around the sides of the face, so that all the features show.

Even a few years ago, the better class Turkish girls wore veils when out driving, especially when going to such places as the Sweet Waters of Europe. Now they may be seen with uncovered faces, notwithstanding the many young men riding about in motor-cars or on horseback. I see them often in the boats on the Golden Horn, their veils thrown back and they do not hesitate to look at the men; in fact, they seem to want the men to notice them. Most of the women at functions of the higher classes

are now without veils. At an official reception the other evening more than thirty young girls appeared wearing décolleté gowns. This would have been impossible a few years ago.

When during the World War the women went to the field and served as nurses, they began to take off their veils. Many of them joined the Red Crescent, which is the Turkish society of the Red Cross. Others did all sorts of war and relief work, and like the nurses, discarded their face coverings.

Since the war, the employment of girls has been largely extended and unveiled women work in stores, operate typewriters, and run telephone switchboards. There is a drygoods establishment in Pera run entirely by women. Stamboul has a department store where there are many women clerks. They are dressed in black but their faces are unveiled. There are unveiled women peddlers in the bazaars who called out to me as I passed to come in and buy. Unveiled girls of the higher class, with red ribbons across their breasts, stand on the corners asking for alms for special charities. If you give, they will pin a protective tag on the lapel of your coat. Many of the Turkish women are going in for charitable work. Some run orphan asylums and hospitals. Women have recently been allowed to plead their own cases in the Turkish courts and in some instances have been successful.

It used to be that husband and wife never appeared together on the streets, and there was a law forbidding Turkish men and women to go to a public entertainment together, no matter if they were husband and wife, brother and sister, or mother and son. To-day I saw a dozen men and women walking together across the bridge leading from the European quarters to Stamboul, and some went arm in arm. Up to six years ago there was a statute prohibiting a man and woman from riding together in the same vehicle; now both sexes are often to be seen in the same motor-car. The street-cars still have compartments in front reserved for Turkish women, but the compartments are not used as much as formerly.

There is a distinction between Mohammedans and Christians. A Turkish woman may walk with a Turkish man, but her going about with a Christian may cause trouble. The Mohammedan women are not only attending the movies, but some of the educated girls are acting for the screen. Several are making a success at posing in all sorts of costumes.

As to public entertainments, says Mr. Carpenter, the new Magic Theatre has a special dispensation permitting a Turk to enter with his wife, but at most of the movies there is one section for the women and another for the men, and "the manager of one of the movies says he doesn't like the women to patronize his house, for if a woman comes alone she is

COWAN'S COOKERY COLUMN

Cocoa Reception Cakes

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup butter
1 cup sugar
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour-Salt
3 teaspoons baking powder
3 tablespoons Cowan's Cocoa
 $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon cinnamon

Method: Cream butter, add sugar gradually. Mix and sift dry ingredients 3 times. Add well beaten egg yolks to butter and sugar. Add mixed and sifted dry ingredients alternately with milk, add flavor. Fold in whites of eggs beaten until stiff and dry. Turn into small cake tins, being careful not to fill each one more than two-thirds. Bake 35 minutes in a moderate oven. When cool, dip in cocoa frosting and roll in chopped peanuts. Cake may be baked in shallow pan, and when cool cut in fancy shapes.

COWAN'S Perfection Cocoa comes packed in tins and thus retains its delicious flavor.

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stared at, and if she has a man with her one of the old-fashioned Turks is likely to call the police!" However, these appear to be passing difficulties. The writer continues:

Constantinople has a weekly paper of large circulation, published by and for women. It is printed in the Arabic language, and among the illustrations are pictures of women advertising silk stockings and lingerie. The paper contains political articles, poetry, and fiction, and its chief aim is the advancement of women.

I hear all sorts of talk about doing away with the harem and the establishment of monogamy as a national custom. Dr. Fuad Bey, formerly Minister of Health and Child Welfare, says that in a recent trip across Turkey he did not find any man with more than one wife, and that the time will soon come when a law will be passed prohibiting plural marriage. However that may be, there are still harems all over Turkey, especially out in the country where the women do the work and are a labor asset to their husbands. The Koran permits a man to have four wives and as many female slaves as he can support. Among the higher classes, each wife has a separate establishment. The objections to polygamy are due not so much to conscientious scruples, as to the additional expense in these days of the high cost of living, and to the inevitable disquiet in a household of several wives.

When I was here the first time, many years ago, I learned much about the harem of Sultan Mahmud II. Upon his accession, in order to make his throne safe, he sewed up the one hundred and seventy-four wives of Mustafa IV. in sacks loaded with shot and dropt them into the cool waters of the Bosphorus. Abdul-Aziz, uncle of Abdul-Hamid, was especially fond of blue-eyed beauties with golden hair. He had twelve

hundred slaves in his harem, and it is said that his expenses for presents and dresses were about eight hundred thousand dollars a year. Abdul-Hamid had a big harem with scores of eunuchs to watch the women. His chief eunuch wore a uniform of scarlet and gold and built a mosque to serve as his tomb.

The eunuchs formed but a small part of the staff of servants for the palace. It took something like seven thousand people to wait upon Abdul-Aziz. His kitchens had three hundred servants and there were one hundred porters who did nothing but carry burdens for the establishment. All of his numerous wives had their servants, hair-dressers, and dressmakers, and the most favored had separate establishments with their own eunuchs, slaves, doctors and cooks.

At that time, says the author, the buying and selling of women was secretly done and the Sultan's establishment was often increased by girls from the Caucasus. Their value depended somewhat on their beauty and accomplishments, and the good singers and dancers brought the best prices. Then an ordinary slave girl of from twelve to sixteen years of age sold for two hundred dollars, and if very beautiful she might bring as much as two thousand. Sometimes the Sultan paid even as much as six thousand dollars. To-day, it appears:

The officials of the Republic say that there is no longer any buying and selling of women in Turkey, but this is denied, and I am told it still goes on under the rose.

One of the greatest influences for the advancement of women, not only in Turkey but in Roumania, Bulgaria, and other parts of the Near East, is the American College for Women, located on the Bosphorus about five miles from the Golden Horn and within

easy access of Constantinople. This institution was founded by Americans more than a generation ago and has been supported by generous gifts from many well known people of the United States. Among these are Helen Gould, after whom Gould Hall, one of the fine buildings of the institution, is named. Another is Mrs. Russell Sage, who gave her name to Sage Hall. Gifts have also been received from John D. Rockefeller, Mrs. Henry Woods, of Boston Miss Grace Dodge, and others.

The college was started at Scutari, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, but it is now on the hills of Europe looking out upon Asia and commanding a view up and down the strait. Its campus has more than a hundred acres of hill and hollow, and the walls under the great shade-trees remind me of those at Oxford. The white stone buildings stand upon hills, rising perhaps one thousand feet from the Bosphorus. The college has a central heating plant, is lighted by electricity, and its laboratories and other equipment are equal to the best in our own colleges.

The science laboratory at Woods Hall is the most modern and complete in this part of the world, and the Bingham Medical Building has laboratories, research rooms and an operating theatre for medical students.

The athletic ground of several acres has a hockey field, a running track, and a baseball court. Basket-ball, tennis, volleyball, and all sorts of games are played. The girls are fond of athletics and for the most part they dress just like the girls of our colleges. On the athletic field they wear gymnasium suits, and I have photographs of these Mohammedan maidens making the four-hundred-dash, jumping the hurdles, and performing all sorts of muscular feats. They do well, too, even though the Prophet Mohammed, if he could see them, would roll over in his grave. The girls also have a college theatre, and some of them actually wear men's clothes on the stage.

The instruction here is said to compare favorably with that of Vassar, Smith, or Bryn Mawr. Mr. Carpenter adds that:

Many of the graduates become teachers and have for almost forty years been spreading our civilization throughout the Near East. I have met graduates of this college in all the countries from Austria to the Black Sea. They speak English fluently and are invariably a great force for good. Those that marry usually get the best of the Turks for their husbands.

The common language of the college is English, though at times there are about twenty nations represented among the students. There are Slavs, Greeks, Latins, Hebrews, Tartars, Arabs, Persians, Armenians, and Anglo-Saxons. Each nation of the Balkans has its own language, but in Turkey, and especially in Constantinople, people living on the same streets and even in the same apartment house do not speak the same tongue. At the woman's college

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each student studies as far as possible the language, literature, and history of her own nation, and this means that there are classes in Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Slavic, Greek, Italian, Latin, German, and French.

The college not only gives a first-class university education along American lines, but has two-year courses in commerce and agriculture, in home economics and normal training, also in business. Many of the girls learn stenography in order to take positions as private secretaries. Their wages are only twenty-five or thirty dollars a month at the start, but they are glad to earn the money. There is also a training school for nurses.

Within the last year or so the girls of the college have been studying citizenship and political science. The students are governing themselves and they hold meetings conducted by parliamentary rules. They elect their own officers, much to the disgust of some of the students. Among the new arrivals of last year are some princesses from Russia and the Caucasus. One of these, a Georgian girl who had been accustomed to the homage of all about her, told one of the officers of the student government that she was a princess and not obliged to keep the rules. The officer replied: "We have no princesses here, and everybody must keep the rules."

The girls follow the woman's movement in other countries. They are watching woman suffrage as it has been developing in Roumania and Bulgaria, and they would like to have it for Turkey. They have their own debating society where national affairs are freely discussed among the subjects of recent debates were "The Best Forms of Government," "Free Trade and Protection," and "The Best Profession for Women."

THE QUERIES OF AN OLD-FASHIONED YOUNG MAN

While at the theatre, should I talk at the top of my voice throughout the performance?

Is it the fad, when dining out, to arrive an hour late in a state of extreme intoxication?

While attending the opera, is it very bad form not to go to sleep?

During a dance, is it de rigueur to spend the entire time guzzling champagne with the butler in the pantry?

When being introduced to a young girl, is it au fait to pull my hat over my eyes and leer at her?

When taking a lady out to dinner, is it comme il faut to blow cigarette smoke in her face throughout the repast?

Is it extremely passé to thank one's host or hostess for their hospitality.?

Many French women are now asking for votes simply because they think that, if they had votes, more courteous treatment would be meted out to them, and they would be the better able to make their influence felt socially, to the advantage not only of manners, but of morals.—Edith Sellers in the "National Review."

The History of Carhartt



The accompanying picture is of Hamilton Carhartt, Sr., a man whose views on labor questions are revealed by deeds rather than words. Go into any of the Carhartt factories and talk with the union men and women who are under his leadership; go into the offices of the locals to which the Carhartt employes belong and talk with their union officials, and last but not least, go out on the job where the mechanic is wearing Carhartt overalls or climb into the cab of a locomotive and talk with the man who wears them and you will hear the same story; the story of a superior garment made under strictly union conditions from a superior cloth which is spun and woven under strictly union conditions in the Carhartt Mills, from cotton which is likewise raised on the Carhartt Plantation.

A clerk in a store, a travelling salesman at \$50 a month, a savings account of \$500 invested in an overall factory measuring 20 x 30 feet and containing four sewing machines the product of which was carried as a sideline; a man with a clear vision of how employer and employee could be friends instead of enemies—then, 30 years later an immense industry, the largest of its kind in the entire world, with eleven distinct units on this continent and one in England, with strictly union conditions prevailing in all of them all of the time—such is the history of Carhartt.

Mr. Carhartt is President of the Toronto Unit which supplies Overalls, Gloves and Work clothing to the trade all across Canada for the thousands of satisfied Carhartt customers.

(See advertisement on rear outside cover.)

From the Jester's Point of View

THAT LITTLE HAND

Last night I held a little hand,
So dainty and so neat;
I thought my heart would surely break,
So wildly did it beat.
I gazed at it with loving looks,
I fondled it with joy—
No other hand unto my soul
Can greater solace bring,
Than that one which I held last night—
Four aces and a king!

A QUICK CURE

Two Scotsmen were taking a walk, and were hot and tired.

"Hae ye got any food wi' ye, Dougal?" asked one.

"A've a bottle of whisky. What hae you, Angus?"

"Dried tongue."

"Guid! Then we'll gae halves wi' oor pro-
veesions."

The whisky was duly divided and drunk. Dougal wiped his lips. "Noo for yer dried tongue, Angus."

"Mon," said Angus, "it's no dry the noo!"

Herb: "Poor Bill was drowned here last year."

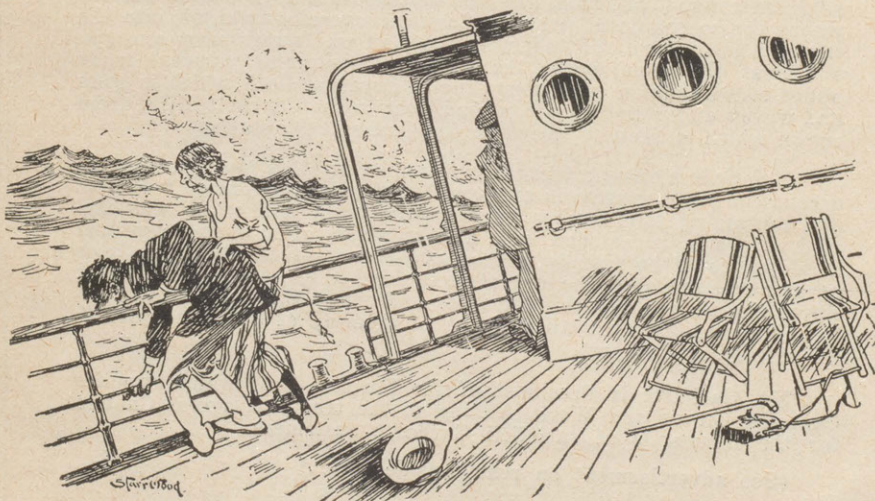
Mate: "Yep, Parlyment shouldn't let pubs be built on the opposite side of cricks."—The Bulletin (Sydney).

"James, as I passed the servants' hall to-day I saw you kiss one of the maids."

"Yes, madam, when would that have been, madam?"

"About four o'clock."

"Oh, yes, madam, that would have been Jane, madam."—Columbia Jester.



The Comforter: "Don't give way, Gerald; we've only three more hours of it now!"—London Mail



"Never mind, John, I found the key."—Judge

A lecture was delivered recently aboard an airship crossing the English Channel. Apparently there is no escape nowadays unless every passenger provides his own parachute and life-preserver.—Judge (New York).

Anyhow, the bobbed-hair girl doesn't leave any incriminating hair pins behind her.—Arkansas Cat.

Specialists say that when the eyes are closed hearing becomes more accurate. That probably explains why so many people go to sleep in church.—Punch Powl.

It is said that many women are having their arms stretched by artificial means in order to accommodate more glass bangles.—Eve.

Fond Mother: "Yes, my dear, the girl who marries my son will get a prize."

Daphne: "That's a simply topping idea! Is it a cash prize, or what?"

Father X.: "That horse you sold me is blind, and you never said a word to me about it!"

Farmer Z.: "Well, the man who sold him to me didn't tell me, either, so I thought perhaps he didn't want it known."—Answers (Lon.).

If Dempsey published his memoirs, would you call it a scrapbook?—Mass. Aggie Squib.

Boggs: "Have you any poor relations?"

Woggs: "None that I know of."

"Any rich ones?"

"None that know me."

Says the Flapper: I believe I will shingle my hair.

Says the Irate Father: I believe I will shingle my son.

Says the Property Owner: I believe I will shingle my roof.

Says the Proud Greek Letter Initiate—My shingle I'll hang over my bed.

Says the Inebriate Hubby: I wish I wash shingle m'shelf.—Denver Parrakeet.

Little Girl: "Mother, what did you do when a boy first kissed you?"

Mother: "Never mind."

Little Girl (later): "I did the same thing, mother."—Mich. Gargoyle.

Odd Bits in Canadian News

AN example of international goodwill is afforded in the announcement that an Indian orphan girl has been adopted by a Vancouver Chinese couple, Chow Wing and his wife, Hoy Sun Ying.

To be murdered and robbed of his personal possessions, including his automobile, was the reward meted out to Faraday Mills, pioneer of western Canada and former resident of Winnipeg, by a wayfarer to whom he offered a lift in his car while motoring in Idaho. Discovery of the body by the roadside led to investigation and pursuit, which resulted in the capture of the criminal.

Paddy Navan, 70 years old, was arrested for the 114th time recently, when he was sentenced in Ottawa to four months in jail for begging. "For some reason the authorities have always been after me," remarked Paddy, who said he first came in contact with the arm of the law when he was three years of age.

After an undisturbed rest of nearly a century, the body of one of the early inhabitants was disturbed in Dominion Square, Montreal, by workmen who were excavating for a foundation for two ancient cannon which stand in the square as a reminder of the achievements of British arms in the Crimean War. The finding of the remains and also of a coffin is explained by the fact that the square was formerly the site of a Catholic cemetery.

Mrs. Severe Rochon, who had memories of Lous Joseph Papineau, Dr. Jean Olivier Chenier and the rising of 1837, died recently, in Montreal, at the age of 106 years and six months.

Guy McKibbin, 20 years of age, of Little Southwest Miramichi, N.B., was plunged to a watery grave in the Miramichi River when he drove his car over the open draw span of the Morrissey Bridge, where it fell into sixty feet of water. His brother, who was with him, got clear of the wreck and was rescued by workmen but the driver of the automobile was not seen after the car struck the water. It is supposed that the youth, who was learning to drive, instead of applying the brakes, caused the car to leap over the end of the bridge.

Bears have been so plentiful in the vicinity of Riviere aux Pins district, Que., that one of the farmers has reported the loss of a cow and three sheep through a night attack upon them by Mr. Bruin.

Several barns and other buildings were destroyed, one team of horses was killed, and orchards and fields of grain were seriously damaged by a terrific wind storm, accompanied by rain and lightning, which cut a swath three miles long and about a half mile wide through part of Dawn Township, Ont.

Hugh Roper, North Sydney, N.S., 87 years old, and totally blind, experienced an almost complete recovery of his sight for a period of 48 hours as a result of electrical vibrations received while listening-in on a radio concert.

While discussing an accident which had just occurred at a construction camp at Sheet Harbor, N.S., when three men had been slightly injured by a bolt of lightning, Wm. H. MacLean, 50, of Truro, N.S., was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

A robin which built a nest in a freight car being loaded in Brantford, Ont., for Battleford, Sask., recently arrived safely with her four nestlings in the western city after a fortnight's railway journey.

Grasping a broken telephone wire, blown down by the wind, five-year-old Victor Tetrault, of Montreal, was fatally electrocuted while his mother, who rushed to his aid and snatched the wire away, was shocked into unconsciousness.

A unique record was terminated in the recent death, from meningitis, of Ross Swenerton, aged 27, the blind chief of the Sales Department of the National Institute for the Blind, in Toronto. Born in Halifax, Swenerton enlisted in the 202nd Regiment at Edmonton, in 1916, losing his eyesight in February, 1918, by the explosion of a German shell. Despite his handicap, the war veteran developed himself in a business course and became an outstanding success in sales management.

Three boys, aged 15, 13 and 11, sons of Ernest Bailey, a farmer, near Minnedosa, Man., were all drowned while bathing in the Little Saskatchewan River. The two elder boys, unable to swim, rushed to the assistance of the youngest, also a non-swimmer, who got beyond his depth, with the result that all three bodies were taken from a deep hole some time later by local swimmers.

After having been missing for nearly two days, Frederick J. Holton, city auditor of Windsor, Ont., was found sitting at the wheel of his car in the garage, dead.

While playing with a dog at the farm home of her parents, the year-and-a-half-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Mitchell, of Chatsworth, Ont., literally had her face chewed to pieces by the animal, two teeth and part of the jaw being torn away. The baby was taken to the hospital at Owen Sound for surgical treatment.

Three young ladies had occasion to thank the shingle-bob vogue for the preservation of their coiffures, when Mr. H. B. Wood, of Dorval, Que., who was about to take them for a motor drive, lighted a cigarette as his gasoline tank was being re-filled. There was a slight explosion, then flames, which promptly removed the man's moustache and were only extinguished from the girls' hair by the young women's presence of mind in jumping from the car and beating out the fire on their heads. The only serious mishap was that sustained by the car, which was totally destroyed.

During floods, following a heavy rainfall, at Jonquieres, Que., a family was saved from drowning by their dog, which roused the household by persistent barking. Francis Harvey, the proprietor, discovering that the house was surrounded by water, called for help and the family were rescued by neighbors.

Jumping into deep water into which her four-year-old cousin had fallen, while chasing a dog along the wharf, at Meeks Island, Muskoka, Ont., Judith Gummer, thirteen years of age, grasped the boy by his clothing and swam with him to the wharf where other members of the family hauled him out.

Touching a live wire while engaged in electrical reconstruction work on a pole in Montreal, Joseph H. Roddick, a C.P.R. Telegraph lineman, had his fingers instantly burnt off and they fell to the street below. Two employees of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated mounted the pole and lowered the man's dead body to the ground by means of a rope.

Dentistry is a new profession adopted by the fish of Moira Lake, Ont., according to the experience of Charles Conley, of Madoc, Ont. Catching the biggest muskalonge in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, Conley placed the line holding the fish between his teeth while turning the boat. The thirty-one-pound muskalonge, in his efforts to escape, pulled out one of the fisherman's front teeth.

What Makes Men Work?

Love the secret of man's genius and the source of his greatness

By AUSTIN HARRISON in T.P.'s and Cassell's Weekly.

IN these days of quick returns a man's natural thought is how to obtain them.

Where finance is concerned there are rules. Safety, for one. But life is not finance. In fact, money buys money only. Many of the wealthiest men lead utterly dead lives.

Fortunately for the rest, the richest man in the world cannot buy that intangible, indefinable, incomprehensible thing that we call spirit, which is man's genius, which alone is the creative force. Money seems always able to buy destruction, but it cannot buy life. There seems to be a law about that. Hence, of course, the difficulty of democratic government which functions by balance. The spirit of man is not a policeman.

How do we evoke this spirit? We don't know. We don't even know what causes it. All that we can say is that history is the record of man's evolution, and that out of the dreary pages of war and strife only the works of the spirit have survived. All else died. This spirit is clearly our human magic.

Roughly speaking, this sense may be called the God within man, and that is why faith is essential to mankind. Spirituality means that. It is the belief in the impersonal. The undying flame.

All artists possess this fire or enthusiasm, and that is why nearly all great art comes out of tears and suffering. It is the opposite of materialism. It is man's ecstasy.

When we ask ourselves the question, in what conditions does a man do his best work, or, rather, what is the urge that prompts him to achieve? we are thrown back on spirit, since all human effort is a subtle combination of conscious will and subconscious application. Actual will-power is, of course, enormously important, but it is not the whole secret by any means. Behind the driving force of concentration there lies the subconscious mind or spirit. When both are highly developed you obtain genius, or a Napoleon, or Lincoln, or Cromwell. Where only one is active you may get only a good accountant or an estimable merchant.

The English people used to possess this dual quality in an astonishing measure, as the great names in English literature and culture attest. In the Elizabethan age we literally dominated the world in thought and action. To-day our eminence is not so visible. We have grown materialistic. We are apt to think too much of the result, too little of the spirit that brings about result. In short, we have rather lost faith.

The Value of Laughter

Faith, enthusiasm, confidence, or, as we perhaps now better define the creative spirit, love must always be the secret of man's genius and the source of his greatness, and

to those who have this blessed gift life will always be a thing of beauty. All pessimism is thus misplaced, for pessimism implies want of enthusiasm, which is a negative attitude. With it a man starts out in life on a minus.

Old England was a "Merry England." We had learnt the great lesson of laughter, which, of course, is a social gesture. This lightness of attitude carried us through the war; it has always characterized our politics. Its reason is tolerance. Hence we have been the most tolerant people in history, and as such the great Empire-builders and the founders of democratic civilization.

That is our specific contribution to the world. We recognized two sides of a question. Looking round to-day we can see that the

evolution of Europe must follow our own lines and the keynote will be tolerance.

The danger of tolerance is apathy. A nation which over-laughs is prone to indifference. Laughter may in turn become a tyranny, for the law is balance, always two, never one. We are somewhat inclined to fall into that snare in these post-war times out of sheer good-humored negligence. For nothing yet ever came out of comfort.

The breakdown of religion is largely due to this lack of spiritual application. Religions have become organizations. Their inspiration has deserted them. But man needs inspiration. He must venerate. He must wonder. He must love. The number of rudderless men about to-day is the consequence of this loss



CROFTERS DEPUTATION TO CANADA

These delegates from the Hebrides sailed to Canada on the Canadian Pacific Liner "Marburn" for the purpose of investigating the fishing and farming possibilities in the Dominion, also to see the new settlements in Western Canada made by the Hebrideans who sailed to Canada on the "Marloch" this Spring and last year.

In the foreground — The Rev. R. A. MacDonell, and the Rev. Canon A. MacDougall. The others are:—Lachlan McLeod, North Bay, Barra.; Neil MacMillan, Dalliburgh, S. Uist.; Angus MacDonald, and Lachlan Nicholson, Eochan, S. Uist., crofters.

of faith. They don't believe in others. Consequently they don't believe in themselves.

That is, of course, the case against commercialism—it lowers standards because it eliminates spirit. It is probably the world's peril to-day, for the pursuit of riches leads nowhere and a nation of self-seekers destroys itself, matter itself being scientifically non-existent. Only spirit lives and survives. Spirit, therefore, must be the inspiration of all great effort.

The tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen illustrates the difference. What earthly good lay in the burial of so much wealth and beauty? That is materialism, and so Egypt has long ago died. But the Greek Temple lives on, still unique in majesty. Tut-ankh-Amen's Aladdin mausoleum is just a quarry of antiquity.

In this unheartening post-war period we often look around and think—does anything matter? So many idols have fallen and life does seem so vain. We seem to be in a world of mediocrity. Our values are commercial, that is all. Where money is the goal, art, culture, spirit, genius will lack. Men reflect their own estimate. A nation which worships Mammon must lose its soul.

Soul the Star and Sanctuary

In this last analysis soul alone matters. It has always been Britain's star and sanctuary. It is that which has made our civilization a world-humanizing force, and never more so than to-day. Its expression is individualism, which is the key to liberty.

The other day I saw a man behind the counter of a shop reading "All's Well That Ends Well." I was astonished. "I must get out," said the man, "into finer air." What prompted his desire? Clearly the spirit seeking an escape from material surroundings. This thing has no measurements. It just exists in the form of consciousness. Through it man rises into eternities.

Such really is the explanation of our post-war disillusionment. War or force breeds force and leaves force: it destroys. To-day we do not want to work. We seem to have lost the joy of effort. Hence our restlessness. We have forgotten that all happiness lies within, not without. We have forgotten the simplicities.

Nearly all great men are curiously simple for that reason. Artificiality is abhorrent to them, they work from love of work. Their motive is impersonal. Their reward is the effort, not the price it fetches. Hence the superb impersonal heroism of man in war.

Could this impersonal courage be harnessed to creative peace what a world man would make! In time probably it will, as the consciousness of man reaches higher altitudes. The mystic seat lies within us, leading us ever upward.

When we catch its fire, we soar. When we seek it without, we stagnate. In these days of scientific mysticism man has golden opportunities. But to utilize them he must have faith or enthusiasm. Without it we shall light no lamp and kindle no ecstasy.

Joy in work is spirit. Not to have it is to lose serenity. It is perfectly independent of wealth and in no way derives from wealth. All good work is done joyously, and has no price. It is man's contribution to the restless energy of the universe.

ANOTHER PATENT MEDICINE

Mr. Monocle was having tea with Mrs. Jones.

"Yes, Tommy seems very queer," remarked the hostess to her visitor as she handed him a plate of cakes. "I really don't know what to do for the best."

"By Jove!" drawled her self-important visitor.

"I've got some medicine for him," she continued, "but he's been taking that for three weeks, and it doesn't seem to be helping him much."

"By Jove!" drawled the visitor again.

"I'm thinking of going to another doctor," added Mrs. Jones.

"By Jove!"

"Mother, don't do that," interrupted Tommy, who happened to be in the room. "Why not take the gentleman's advice and buy some Jove?"

Jim: "I think I'll back 'Plumber' for the last race."

Bill: "I won't. A horse with a name like that would get halfway round the course, and then have to go back for his jockey!"—Passing Show (London).

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Materialism Going Bankrupt

THE effort to explain the universe in terms of mechanics is rapidly going out of fashion among the foremost scientists. Prof. William McDougall, the distinguished professor of psychology at Harvard, in a recent session of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Toronto, made this very significant announcement. There has been a rapid change, said he, from the scientific materialism of Huxley and his contemporaries when the idea of Purpose was discarded. That was when the mechanistic psychologists, for instance, began to look on man "as a bundle of mechanical reflexes, a superior penny-in-the-slot machine." Here is the way Professor McDougall, according to the New York Times, contrasted the situation then and now:

"Thirty to forty years ago, when I began to study science, considerable moral courage would have been required to insist upon the purposive nature of man. For at that time the great wave of scientific materialism was still but little past its climax. It was the day of Spencer and Huxley, of Clifford and Tyndal, of Lange and Weismann, of Verworm and Bain. The world and all the living things in it were presented to us with so much prestige and confidence, as one vast system of mechanistic determination, that one seemed to be placed before two acutely opposed alternatives:

"On the one hand, science and universal mechanism; on the other hand, humanism, religion, mysticism and superstition."

To-day the whole situation has changed, said he. From the very beginning a few great psychists had warned us against regarding the principles of physical science as adequate to the interpretation of human life. And now, he continues:

"These few voices have swelled to a chorus which even the deafest biologist can hardly ignore. Einstein and Eddington and Soddy and a score of others, repeat the warnings of Maxwell and Kelvin and Poynting and Rayleigh. And the physical universe of eternal hard atoms and universal elastic ether, the realm of pure mechanics, has become a welter of entities and activities which change in development and disappear like the figures of the kaleidoscope. The atoms are gone; matter has resolved itself into energy; and what energy is no man can tell, beyond saying it is the possibility of change, of further evolution.

"In psychology the mechanistic confidence of the nineteenth century is fading away, as the complexity of the living organism is more fully realized, as its powers of compensation, self-regulation, reproduction and repair are more fully explored.

"In general biology the mechanistic neo-Darwinism is bankrupt before the problems of evolution, the origin of variations and mutations, the predominance of mind in the later stages of the evolutionary process, the



"BONZO'S" SON NOW IN CANADA

Here is a photograph of "Bonzo," the world-renowned pet of the Nursery, who saw "Bonzo" Junior off to Canada, on the Canadian Pacific Liner "Montreal," which sailed from Glasgow. The picture shows "Bonzo" in charge of a stalwart A.B.

indications of purposive striving at even the lowest levels, the combination of marvelous persistency of type with indefinite plasticity which pervades the realm of life and which finds its only analogue in the steadfast purposive adaptive striving of a resolute personality."

HE GOT HIS TIP

Smithers was a bachelor of exceedingly regular habits. For nearly ten years he had dined at the same table at the same restaurant, and had been waited upon by the same waiter.

One evening he found, when he came to pay his bill, that he had come away without his note-case, and had only half a crown in his pocket. He called the waiter and said:

"George, I am sorry, but to-night I have only just enough money to pay the bill. There is nothing left for a little—er—remembrance for you."

"That is indeed unfortunate," the waiter observed. Then he added suddenly: "Let me add up the items again, sir."

OPPOSES "DIPLOMA MILLS"

Senator Royal S. Copeland, former New York health official, sponsored in the last session of Congress a bill aimed at the so-called "diploma mills." The "graduates" of many of these institutions, having had a smattering of training, go out to practise medicine or engage in some other profession at considerable risk to their patients and clients. Senator Copeland's bill, as reported in the American Journal of Public Health, would prohibit transmission through the mails of letters or circulars advertising or soliciting for such organizations. It would require that the students must spend at least 180 days of actual residence and study at any school conferring any academic, professional, or technical degree as a condition to such school being recognized. Such a measure, if enacted, would go far towards doing away with "quack" doctors.

Women are said not to be able to write light verse. Yet with the vogue of the spun glass bangles, they can all produce jingles.

Wives Who Have Helped Their Husbands

Clever Women Who Tamed Geniuses

By J. B. STERNDAL-BENNETT, in John O'London's Weekly

IT would be an illuminating if uncongenial task to count the number of unhappy marriages recorded in the "Dictionary of National Biography." The wives of men of genius are set a task of most evident difficulty. On reflection it is surprising how many notable examples there are of unions which have remained happy and in which the wife can be said to share equally, if sometimes obscurely, the achievements of her husband.

It seems that there are clear divisions in the methods which wives of great men in the past have adopted to help their husbands, divisions fixed by the problems they have had to face. There are the intellectual unions, not necessarily unblest by romance, in which the two partners are working along the same lines to the accomplishment of a common end. Such was the marriage of the Curies, of the J. R. Greens, and in a sense also of the Brownings. In this category, too, may be placed the Schumanns and the Hallés in music, the Guitrys, the Bancrofts, and the Kendals in the theatre. The accomplishment of Mme. Curie in the discovery of radium is held as high as, if not higher than, that of her husband. The devoted labor of Mme. Schumann did much to popularize the work of her husband in an incredibly deaf Europe.

In the next division are the wives who, while not actually sharing the intellectual labors of their husbands, have been in the truest sense helpmates. They have provided a background of sympathetic companionship, of comfort, and of encouragement. Such were Mrs. Garrick, Mrs. Gladstone, Lady Tennyson, Lady Beaconsfield. I think, too, in this category should be placed Mrs. Boswell. To provide a counter-attraction to Fleet Street and the Johnsonian circle must have exercised all the wit of woman.

Lastly there are the wives whose task has been to curb the wild spirits, the extravagances, and to check the peccadilloes of their husbands. "Prue," née Miss Scurlock, wife of Sir Richard Steele, is one of these. There are few more charming essays in the English language than that in which Austin Dobson pictured the relationship of these delightful people. I hesitate to place Mrs. Pepys amongst these, and yet there can be little doubt that, in her childish way, she did limit the adventures of her lord. The affair of Deborah, for instance, would have come to a less satisfactory conclusion if she had not turned that attractive hussy out of the house. Her storms and her petulance undoubtedly made the amorous path of Pepys more difficult to tread.

The most common run of happy marriages, however, are undoubtedly those in which the wife consciously supplements her husband's life with understanding and affection.

"You interpret so indulgently what I mean (wrote Gladstone to his wife, two years after their marriage) about the necessity of quietness at home during a Parliamentary session, that I need not say much . . . there is no man however near to me with whom I am fit to be habitually. I have told you how reluctant I have always found myself to detail to my father on coming home, when I lived with him, what had been going on in the House of Commons. Setting a tired mind to work is like making a man run up and down stairs when his limbs are weary."

Mrs. Gladstone

What married man has not been grateful to his wife when, after a hard day, she has curbed her affectionate curiosity of his doings? Mrs. Gladstone in many ways stands as a model wife, and accounts of her solicitude for her husband's comfort, her advice, her protection of his privacy through nearly sixty years can be read in Morley's Life. A gay little scene is recorded on her eightieth birthday:

"He has bought a present of silver for his wife. She tried to guess the price, and after

the manner of wives in such a case, put the figure provokingly low. Mr. G. then put on the deprecating airs of the tradesman with wounded feelings—and it was as capital fun as we could desire."

Disraeli in a speech at Edinburgh, in 1867, attributed all the successes of his life to his wife, "because she has supported me by her counsel and consoled me by the sweetness of her mind and disposition." Lady Beaconsfield was regarded in her time as a queer wife for a statesman. "The world," as G. E. Buckle says, "might find it difficult to decide which were the odder, her looks or her sayings, the clothes she wore or the stories she told."

"God bless you, my kindest, dearest! You have been a perfect husband to me. Be put by my side in the same grave. And now farewell, my dear Dizzy. Do not live alone, dearest. Someone I earnestly hope you may find as attached to you as your own devoted Mary Anne." So ran her letter of last wishes.

Lord and Lady Beaconsfield were, of course, buried in the same vault at Hughenden and by the side of their benefactress, Mrs. Brydges Williams.



ALL ON THEIR OWN TO CANADA

These three little children, named George Reid (9), William Reid (7) and Nan Reid (5), travelled from Glasgow to Canada on their own on the Canadian Pacific Liner "Marloch." They hailed from Greenock, and joined their daddy in Quebec.

Foods That Cause Cancer

Meat dyed to look blood-red, bread whitened with French chalk, jam doctored to look like ripe fruit, butter made buttercup color by chemical processes, are to-day sold as the people's food. Mr. Ellis Barker holds that cancer is the sequel to the use of dyes

By J. ELLIS BARKER in "John Bull"

(Author of "Cancer—How it is Caused—How it can be Prevented.")

IN my recent book on cancer I showed that cancer is avoidable. I showed that it is caused in the main by chronic poisoning. I demonstrated by an enormous number of reliable examples that the absorption of infinitesimally small doses of poison during a long number of years is apt to lead, not to poisoning in the well-known way, but to the development of cancer. In many cases poisonous substances have produced cancer after continued absorption in very small quantities during twenty, thirty or more years.

No scientist can disprove the fact that the continued absorption of the most trifling quantities of arsenic and of various other poisons leads to the development of typical cancers which are known to medicine as arsenic cancers, aniline cancers, etc.

We have every reason to suspect that the continued and increasing use of chemical preservatives, practically all of which are poisons, is one of the causes of the increase in the most dreadful malady of all. The increased use of chemical preservatives in foodstuffs and the increased death-rate from cancer go hand in hand.

Unfortunately, we are given small daily doses of poison in our food not only in the form of chemical preservatives but also in that of chemical dyes.

People judge of the quality of foodstuffs by their senses. Food looks nice or nasty, appetising or unappetising. It either smells fresh and wholesome or it is malodorous. Either it tastes pure and sweet or it seems tainted to the tongue.

The nation is defrauded of its prime necessity of wholesome food. The sense of taste and of smell is deceived by chemical preservatives, which do not stop putrefaction but take away the hideous smell and taste which accompany the decay of food. Consequently, tongue and nose, the natural guardians of the stomach, can no longer give us a fair warning that the food we eat is in a more or less advanced state of putrefaction and is actually poisonous.

To deceive the eye, food is chemically bleached and dyed, with the result that we can no longer judge of the quality of foodstuffs by their appearance.

Bread is bleached to startling whiteness by powerful chemicals which are dangerous to health in themselves. Besides, the use of bleaching chemicals enables millers and bakers to foist on us inferior flour. The bulk of the bread and flour consumed by the masses has been chemically bleached to unnatural whiteness.

Cancer-Producing Substitutes

With our bread we eat butter, cheese, jam, etc. There is a wide-spread belief that the richness of butter and cheese may be judged by its yellow color. In reality, some of the best Devonshire butter is quite white in its natural condition. In jams we appreciate the goodness by a rich fruity color.

Butter, cheese and jam, which we eat with our bread, have been faked to deceive the eye, as has the bread. Formerly only harmless vegetable dyes were used for the coloring of foodstuffs. The advance of chemical science has been disastrous to the health of the people, for it has replaced the old vegetable dyes by chemical dyes, by aniline dyes.

Aniline is known to be a cancer-producing poison, and it remains to be found out whether the aniline dyes daily swallowed with our food are, or are not, cancer-producing factors. Producers and retailers say that the public would not buy their butter, cheese, jam, etc., unless it possessed an attractive color. The housewife's jam has, of course, rarely the brilliant color of the shop bought article.

The public imagines that the richness of milk likewise is apparent by its golden hue. Hence, producers, while abstracting the fat cream, which often is white, replace it by some coloring matter which cannot do good but may do a great deal of harm.

Purity and whiteness are practically one in public opinion. A startlingly white loaf is supposed to be a pure and high-class article. A slight greyish tint of the flour arouses the suspicion that the article is dirty or impure. As a matter of fact, the finest flour and the best white bread are never of the startling whiteness to which the wretched traders have accustomed us. In France, and in other countries where the bleaching of flour is a penal offence, the white bread and rolls have always a slightly greyish or yellowish tint.

Misled by the idea that whiteness, or at least a light color, betokens goodness, people prefer light colored raisins, sultanas, dried apricots, and other fruit to the darker article. The cunning traders bleach these dried fruits with sulphurous acid, which destroys much of the goodness, and they charge more for the spoilt article than for the unspoiled produce in its natural condition. Beer likewise is colored by mixing with it sulphites, the products of burning sulphur.

Sulphur is probably harmful to the body if continually taken, even if it is pure. Unfortunately, sulphur contains very frequently smaller or larger quantities of arsenic which, even in the tiniest doses, is a most dangerous cancer producer.

Heavy Doses of Poison

The freshness of meat is judged by everyone by smell, taste and color. Our senses of smell and taste are misled by poisonous chemical preservatives, and the poorest, stalest and nastiest meat is given the appearance of richness by treating it with chemical dyes.

The housewife can buy a piece of meat. It looks beautifully red, and when she puts it on the stove a lot of red liquid runs out of it. It looks like blood, but it is chiefly water and dye. If the meat had not been dyed red and chemically treated it would look pale, and repel by its odor and taste. In the poorest quarters, in the quarters where the worst meat is sold, it is often reddest.

Children are particularly susceptible to drugs, chemicals and poisons. Their milk, cream and butter, their margarine and their jam, contain often heavy doses of poisonous chemical preservatives and of chemical dyes. They are the greatest consumers of sugar in every form, and sugar also is chemically treated by the wretched traders.

Rice, barley and other grains are given the generally desired white color, not only by over-milling, but also by the addition of French chalk, which is scarcely a food.

Among the most dangerous coloring matters is copper, which is a virulent poison. Bottled vegetables usually lose their color. That is known to every housewife who has tried to preserve peas and other green stuffs. In order to give to bottled vegetables the appearance of freshness, unscrupulous manufacturers employ not only aniline dyes, but salts of copper as well.

Occasionally we hear of a number of people having died or having fallen ill from arsenic poisoning, the arsenic having been introduced in the process of bleaching sugar or other materials. If a number of deaths occur simultaneously, the public gets alarmed and the authorities take action.

In many cases people have died from arsenic poisoning owing to the consumption of beer, sugar, sweets, etc.

Everybody must die. Sudden death by acute food poisoning is not so dreadful as lingering death following upon slow poisoning. In countless cases people fall mysteriously ill, they decline and suffer for years. Doctors cannot explain the cause, and in many instances chronic poisoning by chemical preservatives or chemical dyes is responsible.

It is high time that the Government should take action and forbid the use of poison in food.

The New Flivver

By W. B. CARTMEL, B.S., M.A., M.E.I.C.
Radio Engineer, Northern Electric Company, Limited, Montreal.

PROBABLY the simplest and most efficient set for a beginner to make up is the New Flivver. This set gives loud signals and long distance reception. The apparatus required is simple and the wiring of the set is easily done. There is only one coil required and it has no movable parts. The coil is made by winding 110 turns of No. 28 gauge double cotton covered wire on a 3" tube with a tap at 75 turns. Bakelite tubing may be used but just as good results will be given with ordinary cardboard tubing, provided it is dry. Some people prefer to shellac the tube inside and out before winding it, but be sure the shellac is very dry before winding on the wire.

Make two pin holes half an inch apart both of them about half an inch from one end of the tube. Push your wire down through one of these holes and out through the other and then go ahead and wind your coil. When you have wound 75 turns, take off a tap and then continue winding 35 more turns until the complete 110 turns have been wound on, when the end of the wiring may be again secured by weaving the end of the wire in and out of two more holes similar to those at the beginning of the coil. Some people prefer to shellac the coil but if this is done use very thin shellac, almost as thin as pure alcohol and only give one coat. The object of doing this is not to get too much shellac on the coil so as to make the hook-up selective so that one station may be separated from another one.

Apparatus

The apparatus required is as follows:

One Coil having 110 turns of No. 28 gauge double cotton covered magnet wire wound on 2 3" tubes and tapped at 75 turns.

Two No. R500 or No. R62-B Condensers (23 plate).

One No. R215-A Peanut Tube.

One No. R40 Socket for peanut tube.

One No. R53-C Grid Condenser .00015 MF.

One No. R42-C Grid Leak (2 megohms).

One No. R-CH-2 Rheostat.

Seven No. R26 Binding Posts.

One No. R6 Head Set.

One 22½ Volt Battery (Eveready No. 764 or No. 765).

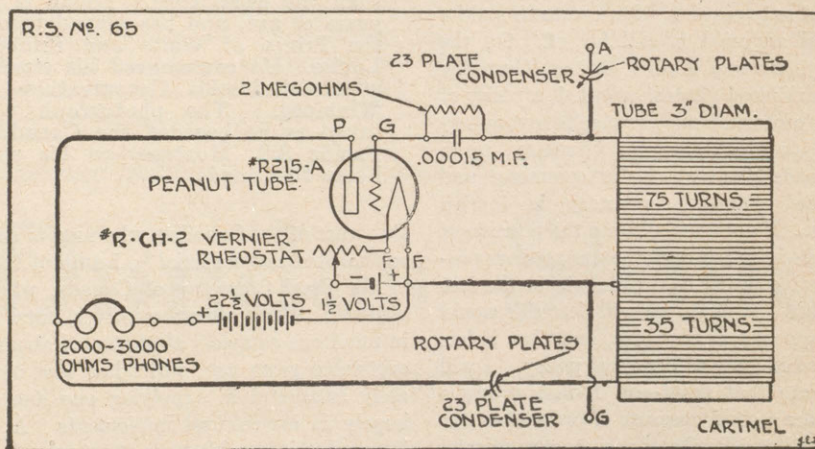
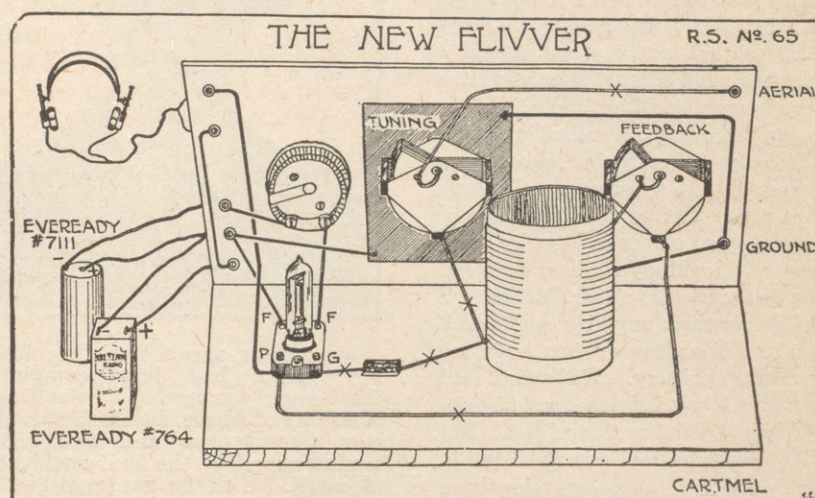
One Dry Cell (Eveready No. 7111).

It will be noted that all the battery required is a single 1½ volt dry cell and one small size 22½ volt battery. The 1½ volt dry cell will give considerably more than one hundred hours of actual use, while the B battery should give service for two hours a day for a year. The small battery requirements make this a very portable set.

In the above apparatus I would especially emphasize the use of the peanut tube in order to get good results. Do not use some makeshift socket but the regular R40 socket which is made for the tube. I would also recommend

a good fixed grid leak and grid condenser as called for. The grid leak and grid condenser are the last things that one should economize on because much of the performance of the set depends on these two pieces of apparatus and even the very best grid leak and grid condenser are not costly. The base board should be of dry wood. The panel may be of hard rubber or of any of the various types of panel material that are on the market; size 6" x 12" should do very well. A good dry wood panel will be found very satisfactory.

This shield consists of a metal plate a few inches square, which may be ordinary tin or other thin sheet metal. The feed-back condenser may be shielded also, although this will probably not be necessary. It will be noted that the ground wire is soldered to this shield. Be sure that all your connections are well soldered. The best way to solder them is to dissolve a little rosin in alcohol and after carefully cleaning the parts place a drop of this soldering fluid on the joint and solder with a good hot soldering iron.



Either bare bus wire or rubber covered wire may be used for wiring the set. A somewhat better job may be done, however, by using rubber covered wire for part of the wiring and tinned bare bus wire for the remainder. The bare bus wire is marked with an X. All of the X wire should be kept from coming in contact with one another and should be kept at least an inch away from all objects. If this wire is sufficiently stiff it will stand out in the air nicely; No. 16 or No. 18 gauge will do.

Shielding

It will be noted that a shield is shown between the panel and the tuning condenser.

How to Tune the Set

After properly connecting the batteries, aerial, and ground wire, turn on your filament current by means of the vernier rheostat. Begin with both of your condensers at zero. It should be mentioned that your dials should be so adjusted that when they read zero the plates of your condensers are all out and when your dial reads 100 the rotary plates are completely meshed within the fixed plates. Having both of your condensers set at zero turn the feed-back condenser until a slight hissing noise is heard in the phones. Now turn on your tuning condenser.

Free Trade or Protection?

By J. T. McCALL (in the Montreal Gazette)

I RECENTLY had the pleasure of reading Mr. A. R. McMaster's speech in the House of Commons on April 29th on the subject of free trade and protection, and must congratulate him on the care and research he has shown in presenting his side of the argument. Since it was delivered, I have not seen any detailed reply to the various points he brought up, while a good deal can, I think, be said on the other side. This is my only apology for making a few observations on the question, from the stand point of one who believes that a moderate protection of industry is the proper policy to pursue for the prosperity and well-being of the country.

It was my good fortune in my younger days to read a little, and listen to a good many lectures on political economy, and though I have forgotten most of what I learned, it is still a very interesting subject to me. In the '70's, no one in England or Scotland questioned the doctrine of free trade. Britain was very prosperous. It appeared so obviously the correct policy that we all looked forward to it being adopted sooner or later by every other country. I will say nothing, therefore, about the historical part of Mr. McMaster's speech—I do not think anything can be said. John Stuart Mill's views on free trade are simply a matter of history. We have all read what he said of infant industries and his subsequent change of mind on this subject. But Mill's "Political Economy" was published in 1848, and a great many important things have happened since then. The advantages of free trade did not appeal to other countries and its universal adoption is still far off. On the contrary, the two leading nations, Germany and the United States, adopted a policy of extreme protection and, strange to say, apparently with great success. Germany, up to 1914, made great strides in commerce and threatened English supremacy in foreign markets. No one will dispute the position of the United States and the tremendous progress that country has made within the last fifty years. It might be said that this would have happened in any case, and that it has happened in spite of her fiscal policy. I will not debate that point—all I wish to say is that under a good measure of protection her industries have developed in a most wonderful manner.

It appears, therefore, that what appeals to one country does not appeal to another. In other words, what is sauce for the goose is not always sauce for the gander. It is significant also that in the present British Parliament, over 200 members were elected to support a system of moderate protection for England. The fact is that political economy has not reached the stage of an exact science, and no country has yet attempted to conduct its affairs on purely economic principles. Some other considerations have to be kept in mind. Mr. McMaster then went on to discuss the tariff changes in the present Budget, with

special reference to agricultural implements. Here again there is not much to be said. What the Massey-Harris Co. and other manufacturers have lost in protection has been made up to them in having their raw material admitted free of duty. It is quite possible that they are practically as they were before.

NEWSBOY WINS HONORS



Ben Loban, once a Winnipeg newsboy, who has just completed three years scholarship at the Royal Academy of Music, London, where he won two bronze and two silver medals as well as the final certificates of merit. This he accomplished in two and a half years, six months less than the usual time. Loban is 22 years of age, and has played before the Prince of Wales and Princess Louise. He commenced his studies at the Columbia Conservatoire at Winnipeg. The photograph was taken as he boarded the Canadian Pacific S.S. Montrose on his way home to Canada.

But what of the Canadian who used to supply some of the raw material? I am not talking of the Steel Company of Canada, who are well able to look after themselves, but I have in mind one company that started about ten or twelve years ago, which has been moderately successful in supplying one line used largely in agricultural implements. A very large percentage of its output was supplied to makers of agricultural implements, and that business will in future cross the border and be supplied from the United States. I have no doubt that there are other small concerns, legitimately started to supply such articles, who are now similarly affected.

A great deal was made of the argument that agricultural implements were exported in large quantities, and some even to the United States, but according to Mr. McMaster's own figures, we imported in 1924 from the United States agricultural implements and machinery to the value of \$11,570,014, and exported to that country to the value of \$812,290. The Massey-Harris Co., Frost & Wood and the

Cockshutt Plow Co. make very fine machines, and there are some people across the border who evidently prefer them to their own. The business, however, is insignificant.

Mr. McMaster devoted some time to the explanation of the dumping clause of the tariff. I am afraid his explanation is a little bit disingenuous. At any rate it is to some extent misleading. Everyone engaged in business knows the purpose for which the dumping clause was introduced into the tariff by Mr. Fielding. Large manufacturers, especially in the United States, find it profitable, in order to lower their operating costs, to make certain classes of goods in larger quantities than are required for the domestic trade of their own country. They must find an outlet for this surplus stock, which they are willing to sell abroad at cost or below, while still preserving prices in their own market. This is hardly legitimate competition for Canadian manufacturers of similar articles to meet. It was found also that the United States manufacturers had in view the discouragement of Canadian industries, so as to keep this country as their customer. Bear in mind that they made their export price sufficiently low to make manufacturing here unprofitable, but if they succeeded in eliminating Canadian competition here, the price would automatically revert to that current for such goods in the United States. It was to prevent these tactics that the dumping clause was enacted, and it has served its purpose very well. We must always remember that the United States is not a free trade country. Trade is conducted there on an artificial basis, and we have to govern ourselves accordingly.

The question that agitates us most is not that of the present changes in the tariff, but the general attitude of the Government to the manufacturing industries of this country. We are faced with the probability of further reductions, and if Mr. McMaster had his way, the tariff would be abolished and free trade have full sway. One member of the Government made the remark that this was the "death knell of protection." I am quite ready to admit that this was merely a figure of speech and that he did not mean anything of the kind—his constituents would see to that. Mr. McMaster, however, looks forward to the eventual abolition of the tariff, as he says, "in the long run." I must say there is a certain amount of humor—possibly not intended—in his dealings with the manufacturers. He said, I think, that he would like to discuss with them the best way to bring this about with as little trouble as possible to them. Having doomed them to execution, he would ask their opinion as to whether sudden death or gradual starvation would be the most agreeable to them.

The whole situation is depressing to business men, and the sooner some definite policy is announced the better for the country.

I have stated that considerations other than those that are purely economic have guided, and will, until human nature is radically changed, continue to guide most countries in the conduct of their national life. When the international idea is fully developed, when wars are a thing of the past and brotherly love is the guiding principle in human affairs, then the national or patriotic idea will no longer influence us. We shall all be citizens of the world, not of any particular country, and it will not matter whether our clothing, our boots and shoes or our agricultural implements are made in Canada, England or the United States. They will be made where this can be done in the best and cheapest way, and as the competitive idea will also doubtless be eliminated, such questions as now perplex us will have no meaning. It may be that this is what Mr. McMaster means by the phrase, "in the long run," and if this is so, we are all entirely with him. But this Utopia is a long way ahead. Mr. Wells, in his recent story, writes from a period two thousand years in the future. I presume from this he means it would take about that length of time to bring about this blissful state of life. But we are dealing with a period when each country is a separate unit, and some allowance must be made for the additional idea, by which is generally understood that we are trying to build up Canada into a compact nation that will develop the resources of our great territory, whether or not we succeed in our efforts to rival the United States. Personally, I am of the opinion that from the purely economic standpoint we might be better off with unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, but when a mild form of reciprocity was proposed by Mr. Fielding in 1911, it was immediately voted down. Why? Because it conflicted with the national idea. It was clearly seen that commercial union would lead to political union, and we were not then, as we are not now, prepared to consider any such contingency. The American politicians saw this very clearly, and it was largely owing to some unguarded remarks by one of their leading statesmen that Mr. Fielding's proposal met with such a storm of opposition in Canada. I do not think the feeling on this question has changed since 1911. We have made up our minds to conduct the affairs of this country on national principles. Whether we succeed or not time will show but in the meantime we have decided on a certain policy and this consideration must be kept in mind when discussing the question of the protection of industry.

It is, I think, generally conceded that it is advisable to have a varied population. It would not do to emphasize too much the farming or agricultural element. We must have workmen, engineers and craftsmen of various kinds, otherwise we would remain merely "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the rest of the world. It is for this that we have built our colleges with their departments of engineering, chemistry, etc., to train our young men to take part in the great industrial development that is going on. So also we must have manufacturers of all kinds

to supply work for the various classes of emigrants with whom we think it desirable to populate this country.

I have stated that the remark regarding the "death-knell of protection" is merely a figure of speech, and in the present condition of this country means practically nothing. The term "free trade" is also in the same class, it is not to be taken seriously. I have come across very few people who would advocate the abolition of all duties on imports into this country. The agitation is entirely against the policy of high protection, and here again we come across another figure of speech which requires to be clearly defined. What we ask for is not high protection, which I for one consider would be a serious mistake in this country, dependent as we are on other countries for a great deal of our raw material. It is an adequate protection for such industries as we think it advisable should exist in this country. I am afraid the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, or at least certain members of it, who have been persistent in asking for increased duties on certain articles, are a good deal to blame for the position that has been taken up by the members of Parliament from the West. I take it for granted that neither the Liberal Party nor the Progressive Party is opposed to manufacturing in this country. In fact, such a pronounced free trader as Mr. McMaster said in his speech in the House of Commons: "There is no one group in this House, there is no one individual member of this Assembly that does not wish for the growth and prosperity of our Canadian manufacturers."

Not everyone who comes here can be a farmer. It requires as much knowledge and experience to be a successful farmer as it does to be a successful merchant or manufacturer. The failure of so many people who have taken up land in the West has been due to the fact that they are apparently unfitted for the

work. There are, I am told, thousands of successful farmers in the West. One of them recently said that the few dollars a year they would save in the price of their agricultural implements under the reduced duties would be a mere bagatelle to what they might save if they took proper care of these implements. This is, however, merely a digression. What I wish to say is that we must have some occupation in the manufacturing districts for a large part of our population. Our graduates in applied science must find some occupation. What are we to do with them? At present a large proportion go to the United States. It is well known that a science degree from McGill or Toronto University is a strong recommendation for applicants for important positions in manufacturing plants across the border. But why should they leave Canada if we can utilize their services here?

Assuming then that it is beneficial for this country that we should have a manufacturing system as varied and extensive as possible, we have to discuss how this could be brought about, for we must keep in mind a proviso of Mr. McMaster's, that this should not be at the expense of other interests in the country. This is really very difficult to accomplish, for in this immense country of ours it is almost impossible to do anything special to help one part of the Dominion that has not to be paid for by the other parts. The Intercolonial Railway has to be maintained as a non-paying line to give low rates to the Maritime Provinces. The coal mines of Alberta have to be subsidized by non-paying rates of freight to Ontario. The Hudson Bay Railway has to be built for the Prairie Provinces when it is evident that it will be a burden on the taxpayers of the Dominion. So the question has to be viewed not altogether from the economic standpoint.

(Continued on next page)

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I am convinced that in order to have manufacturing of any account in Canada, we will have to submit to a moderate protective tariff, which will be also a source of much-needed revenue to the country. There are certain natural industries that do not require protection, such as pulp and paper, asbestos, etc., as the raw materials are here and other countries are to a certain extent dependent on us, but these industries are few. In the great majority of cases we are competing against other countries and competing at a disadvantage, either because labor in these countries is cheaper, or because the goods are made in much larger quantities than we are able to do here. Take, for example, the United States. The enormous mills in the Pittsburgh district, with coal supplies close at hand, can turn out iron and steel products cheaper than any of our Canadian mills. We must make up our minds either to give some form of adequate protection to home industries or allow our wants to be supplied by outside countries, for no business can exist unless it makes a profit, however small, on its transactions. The great trouble has been that in the past the arrangement of the tariff has been left entirely in the hands of politicians, and the imposition of some of the rates of duty has been the result of importunity on the part of certain interests who could bring pressure to bear on the Government of the day. The consequence is that the present tariff is the reverse of scientific. It is not built up on any principle. One has only to look at the list of exemptions and special duties for various purposes to be convinced of this. Whenever a person wanted to start the manufacture of a certain article hitherto imported, he brought pressure to bear to have it protected. Then, if he was not making sufficient money, he managed to have the raw material admitted free of duty for his particular industry, while it was dutiable to the rest of the community. It is no wonder that the whole system of protection has been criticized and condemned.

There is only one remedy for this—a commission should be appointed, on which accountants and business men, not necessarily manufacturers, should be represented. The duties of this commission should comprise an examination of the tariff, and if there are any duties that are unnecessarily high these should be reduced. A maximum rate of duty should be established, and if any industry cannot exist on that protection, it should not live at all. Applications for changes in the tariff should be subject to a most rigorous examination by this board. We have a Railway Commission which governs the freight rates charged on our railways. Why should not a commission look after our tariff on the same principle? I am convinced that this is the only solution of the dilemma in which we are placed. Otherwise business will be at the mercy of politicians, a condition of instability will exist, and no one would think of risking capital in the establishment or extension of a business which might at any time be ruined to suit the political exigencies of the party that happened to be in power.

An Ocean Carpet of Oil

A Serious Threat to Our Fish Supply

IT is stated by scientists that the careless discharge of oil and grease from steamships is working havoc with marine life, because a great oxygen-proof blanket is slowly but surely being stretched over the waters. Eventually this blanket may become so thick as to extinguish all life that exists in the sea.

Attention was first called to this problem by Lord Kelvin some years ago, and he warned marine companies against the danger of making the ocean a vast dumping ground for oily waste, and so on.

A simple experiment will show the deadly effect of oil upon fish life. If a few drops of oil are dropped on the surface of a bowl containing goldfish, the creatures will die in a few hours.

Most of the creatures who live in the water breathe oxygen with their gills. Lobsters and turtles, not being provided with gills, have to come up to the surface occasionally to replenish their supply of the life-giving gas. It is the function of the gills to extract from the water the oxygen dissolved in it.

Oil and water do not mix, and the spreading power of oil is so great that a single drop will form a film so thin and attenuated that it will cover as much as forty square feet of space!

In doing this it naturally forms a screen, almost impervious to oxygen, and a carpet of death between the creatures in the water and the life-giving gas upon which they depend.

Millions and millions of gallons of used grease and oil are thrown upon the surface of the seas, and this tremendous oil film is getting thicker and thicker.

The old practice of spreading oil upon the waters of a tempestuous sea is justified only to save loss of life, but the careless pouring out of oily matter which might just as well be got rid of in port is a habit that should be stopped.

CRIME, PUNISHMENT, INSANITY

If anyone should have the fear of punishment distinctly held over him—if anyone ought to be subject to the guiding and controlling influence of society—it is those who lack self-discipline, who are weak in character, who are deficient in self-control. They should be made to feel that punishment is more, not less, inevitable in their case. And so long as capital punishment is part of the law of the land, they should not feel immune from it. To execute a sane man who has momentarily given way to passion, and to preserve a useless imbecile who never had his passions under control at all, cannot be sound sense.—Sir Oliver Lodge in the "Contemporary Review."

Pearls from herring scales is a typical illustration of wealth from waste—and of Yankee "push." This new industry is being established at Peterhead, where an American syndicate are setting up a centre for the manufacture of "pearls" from herring scales.—James H. Young in "Chambers' Journal."

Students Storm and Capture Rocky Heights



Top Left.—Encamped near the Columbia Ice Field. Mount Columbia, second highest peak in the Rockies, is seen in the background.

Below.—One of the peaks recently scaled for the first time in history.

Inset.—Field-Harris party nearing their objective. **Right.**—Edward Fuez, famous Canadian Pacific Railway Swiss guide, who led the Field-Harris expedition, conquering five new peaks in the Columbia Ice Field.

Five peaks in the Canadian Rockies have just been conquered for the first time by three Harvard and Hotchkiss students who were accompanied by their Swiss guides. The students who climbed and named the new peaks in the famous Columbia ice field are Osgood Field, Frederick Field and Lemond Harris of Boston. They were led by the noted Canadian Pacific Railway guide Edward Fuez, the oldest guide in point of service in the Canadian Rockies. Two of the newly conquered peaks have been named Mount Harvard and Mount Hotchkiss after the two American universities.

The party made five first ascents including the hitherto unconquered Mount Patterson, 10,400 feet, Mount Sir James Outram 10,700 feet, the South Twin, 10,600 feet and the unnamed peaks, Harvard and Hotchkiss. Besides all this they discovered a new route to the top of the second highest peak in the Rockies, Mount Columbia, 12,000 feet, which was made in a return journey of twenty-three hours. The aim of the exploring party, to conquer the South Twin, was successfully attained.

The Field-Harris party left Lake Louise five weeks ago accompanied by two guides, five packers and nineteen horses, and travelled 200 miles into the Columbia ice

field. Their progress was halted several times by the terrific winds from the ice fields and once they were forced to halt a day at Mistayah lake in order to make rafts with which to get their horses across. Here, at the foot of Mount Patterson, they put up a bivouac camp and accompanied by the weird howling of the wild ice winds of this district spent most of their night thrubbing a ukelele and singing warm southern songs.

Lemond Harris had his own Swiss guide with him, Joseph Biner who has guided him for many years in the Swiss Alps. Edward Fuez who has been guiding in the Canadian Rockies since 1903 was the man who successfully manouvered this valuable expedition. The greatest novelty of the trip, he stated on his return, was the meeting of fourteen American girls on the lonely forks of the North Saskatchewan River, who were travelling alone with their packers. The girls insisted that the party stop off for dinner with them that night, following which a note of civilization was added to their wild northern environment by the sound of the Ukelele and the swish of dancing feet over pine needles dimly lighted by a blazing log camp fire.

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Afloat on the Big Water of Hiawatha



Above are scenes of one of the Great Lakes steamships—the Assiniboia. The decks are as spacious as the cabins, and as clean as comfortable.

No traveller has seen Canada until he has crossed the Great Lakes. Missing them he misses not only the opportunity of tracing a great, historic, important and beautiful waterway. He also misses an experience which cannot be enjoyed in any other part of the world—that of going to sea in the centre of a continent. Above all, he misses nearly two days of delightfully cool voyaging, which, if he be travelling between the eastern provinces and the prairie region, provides a welcome break in the long and dusty journey.

The Great Lakes of Canada form the most remarkable groups of lakes in the world—a group remarkable for its extent, its importance, its historic interest and its beauty. With the St. Lawrence river, they provide Canada, in summer, with a stupendous inland waterway by which it is possible to reach the heart of the Dominion from the Atlantic ocean, a waterway which, since the beginning, has been inestimably important to the country's development. This vast expanse is haunted by the ghosts of many of the most famous makers of North America. As for their beauty—the loveliness of these pine-fringed inland seas is something which one feels rightly belongs in dreams.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, through its Great Lakes Steamship Service, enables those anxious to enjoy all this to gratify their desire. Three fine steamships, the "Assiniboia," "Keewatin" and "Manitoba," are maintained by the company in this service. Built on, and brought out from, the Clyde, they are miniature ocean liners.

Choice may be made of three sailings a week, two from Port McNicoll and one from Owen Sound, both on the Georgian Bay, a north-easterly off-shoot of Lake Huron. A train run of a few hours from Toronto by Canadian Pacific brings one to Port

McNicoll, within a few miles of the spot where Champlain and the Jesuits made their ill-fated treaty with the Hurons against the Iroquois three centuries ago.

The illusion of being at sea comes rapidly. Flocks of great gulls wheel overhead, fearlessly settling on rail and davit. The deck throbs beneath. Cool breezes drive out all unpleasant memories of heat, dust and smoke. Only two features of a life on the ocean wave are lacking—the tang of salt, for which the scent of pine is a worthy substitute and the unpleasant rolling, instead of which we have almost complete steadiness.

Throughout an afternoon one views an ever-changing panorama. Large islands bearing tiny houses, flit by. Small islands, canoes on their shallow beaches, give glimpses of white tents seen through trees, and the smoke of campfires. Night comes softly, gradually enveloping this picturesque medley of water, land and sky. The moon rises, casting a restless trail of silver across the lake, a trail left by the canoes of Radisson, Marquette, Etienne Brulé, Father Horgues, Hennepin, MacKenzie, Henry, a long procession of daring men, whose paddles still make music in the pages of Canada's thrilling history. Acquaintanceship begins in the dining-room and is carried on in the verandah café, the lounge, the smoking rooms and on the decks, with card parties, music, dancing and yarning on every conceivable subject.

In the morning one finds that Lake Huron has been left behind. The ship is now in the St. Mary's River, whose green banks, with their succession of summer cottages and bungalows, are gliding by. And so on. Past the Soo, through the "Big Water of Hiawatha," out of sight of land to the Twin Cities—a never-to-be forgotten trip.

Epic of Mrs. Evans

Stirring tales of the heroism and fortitude of women

By ALEX. M. THOMSON ("Dangle") in "Sunday Chronicle"

NO woman could read the story of Mrs. Evans of Mexico without a thrill of intensified pride in her own womanhood. No man could read the tale of this heroic little lady's intrepid prowess and contempt of daily deadly dangers without increase of respect and tenderness for the sex of his mother and the mother of his children.

"She was absolutely fearless," says one who knew Mrs. Evans. But though brave as any man she yet was fair as any woman. "One of the most beautiful women I ever saw," says her friend, and though constant exposure to the bullets of hidden assassins had turned her hair to pure white, "her complexion and figure were those of a young woman."

Her English husband had brought her to Mexico, had made a home for her there—had cut it literally out of the wilderness. When the war came the man remembered his own country—joined up—died for England. She made up her mind to carry on with her dead soldier-husband's job. The region brigands thought they saw a chance of plunder, and determined to take advantage of what they doubtlessly regarded as her defenceless weakness.

That was where they went wrong, and where the great heart of the beautiful little woman with the dark brown eyes and the girlish figure began to throb the music of her life's fight and romance. Her soldier husband would have fought for the home he had carved out of the wilderness. Very well then; so would she.

"To Die for Freedom"

"For nearly five years," they say, "it has been impossible for her to go on the farm without being sniped at. Her ricks have been burned, her cattle and stock 'driven,' her home has been burned and one wing of it for long has been in ruins . . . She never knew when she was going to be attacked, or how." She barricaded the roof of her house, and at

the head of a domestic defence force of faithful and devoted Indians, she kept hundreds of assailants at bay for a week, and finally drove them off."

But she knew this could not go on for ever. "They'll never get the place till they kill me," she told a friend, "and somehow I feel that won't be long." But she added, "if there is one person to die for the freedom of the land, I do not mind being that person."

"A romantic story," our Prime Minister called it. A stupendous, an amazing, a glorious story, he might have said. That we men—big, brawny fellows—should stand up for our rights or principles, fight for them, risk dangers for them, face death if need be in defence of wife, children, home, honor—why, that is what we are made for. It is our business. But that a woman, a beautiful, frail, soft-bosomed creature formed to grace life and suckle babies, should shoulder a gun against a ceaseless siege of resolute ruffians, resist marauding raids in the dark and murderous bullets in the sunlight, stick it out for five long years, night and day, gnawing nerves with fret and worry, hopeless, sure of the ultimately fatal bullet—that, my friends, is a wonder to make us bow our heads in admiring homage to beautiful little Mrs. Evans of Mexico.

Gallery of Heroines

Yet, when one thinks of it, it isn't such a wonder, either. The old Victorian idea of the soft feminine as "unapt to toil and trouble in the world"—the Dickens' conception of timid Doras and sentimental Esther Summersons—the belief that a truly womanly woman ought to jump on a chair at the sight of a mouse, or fall into the arms of a bold masculine protector when threatened by the fearsome approach of a daddy-long-legs—that sloppy idea of a treacherous womanhood has somewhat indecently procrastinated its funeral.

Before Victoria's reign we had Elizabeth Fry, who braved and cleansed the Augean

stables of our English prisons. The Crimean discovered Florence Nightingale. The Great War revealed the glory of Nurse Cavell. Have we not marvelled quite recently at the courage and endurance of Mrs. Starr, who went to Afghanistan to rescue from the wild tribesmen the daughter of Major Ellis?

Many glorious women have proved that in the big crises of life their sex is as capable of heroic fortitude as the bravest of men. The records of the French Revolution established that fact beyond question. Women, as noble in nature as in title, braved the deadliest perils during that Titanic upheaval, to save, or even comfort, father, child, husband, or lover. They entered the foulest dungeons; defied the brutalities of the vilest, blood-besotted scoundrels; and provided refuge from revolutionary ferocity for the objects of their affection at a time when discovery, always imminent, would have meant certain and cruel death.

Memories of the Commune

As a boy I saw women and girls fight for the Commune in Paris. A rosy-cheeked, pretty little maid, dressed as a vivandière, was the most reckless of the soldiers defending the house opposite the Luxembourg Gardens, in which my parents lived, and when the Versailles troops had captured the position, that little girl's body lay across the barricade which she had climbed to fire her last defiant shot.

One hundred and twenty women defending the barricade of the Place Blanche held out for hours against the disciplined troops of General Clinchant, and only yielded when munitions failed. Those who were taken prisoners were mercilessly shot there and then; but a small remnant, escaping to the Place Pigalle, fought for three hours more.

Dislodged again, the remnant of the remnant took shelter behind the barricade of the Boulevard Magenta, where, after another desperate struggle, their bodies, "soft and

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weak and smooth"—I use Shakespeare's affectionate phrase—lay to the last unit of their feeble strength, conquered only by death.

It was a time when Paris was mad drunk with bloody savagery. Old campaigners of the Grande Armée, callous veterans of Malakoff, Solferino, Gravelotte, revolted from the monstrous butchery they were appointed to perform. But the fiercest of the fighters were the mothers, daughters, wives, and sweethearts of the victims of the slaughter.

And when all was lost, defeat complete, and death assured, they were women who set Paris ablaze. Others, young sempstresses or old bourgeois, who had suffered the agony of listening to the street fire and watching, waiting, preparing for the return of lovers or sons, powder-grimed, blood-stained, hunted, panic-stricken, busied themselves to provide shelter, bandages, disguise, food, and means of escape.

Hundreds of them were shot at street corners, or dragged in chains to Sartory, imprisoned, exiled to New Caledonia.

I was not quite ten years old at the time of that bloodiest massacre in history, but the agony of the Semaine Sanglante (the Bloody Week) will live in my memory while it retains its seat, and the pain of the remembrance is focussed in the suffering of the women.

The Battlefield Mother

The women, the women, the weak, wonderful women. In the early days of the war my friend, Albert Metin, of the French Government, Lieutenant in the Artillery, took me to the French front between Compiègne and Soissons. At an observation post, deep bedded in a glade, with field glasses we surveyed the German positions across the river.

From there we climbed to a field overlooking a low-lying lane, and as we walked, four of us, a soldier rushed after us to beg that we would scatter, lest our compact mass should attract the German fire to—not us, we didn't matter, but to the observation post.

We naturally obeyed, and I have a vivid recollection to this day of feeling rather proud of walking across that shell-pocked field with nobody to hold my hand. Then we dropped into a sunken lane, and there—there as I do live by bread—there walked a French peasant woman carrying a baby, calmly, as if she had been strolling on Hampstead Heath!

When I recovered I spluttered. "Nom de Dieu, madame," I expostulated, "what are you doing here?"

The question seemed to surprise her, "Mais, Monsieur," she said, "I live here. This is my husband's farm."

"Farm?" I gibbered, "but this is a field of battle, not a farm. One does not farm shell-holes. The German trenches are just beyond the river. The German artillery are firing from those positions every afternoon when the sunlight shines on these fields. You can't carry a baby about a place like this."

I was excited. She was very quiet, with that sort of stunned quietness which comes to a soul deprived of hope after long suffering.

"What can I do, monsieur?" she said, "this baby has been born since the Germans occupied that yellow line there across the river. The shells have always fallen ever since this baby came; my little Madeleine has never known anything else. My husband is in the army. His brother also. The cows must be milked. The fields must be tilled. Where else could I be? How else should I live?"

Sickroom Fortitude

That was where I began to learn the meaning of the war to the women of France. The lesson continued. In 1916 I saw the remains of a village near by a munition dump which had been blown up on the previous night by German aeroplanes. The inhabitants were women—and children. Some of the children had been hurt, some killed. The stricken mothers were herding in the fields, terrorised, tending their babies, helpless, desolate, suffering—God knows what they must have been suffering.

Again, in Russia in 1917, when the men faltered, the women formed themselves into Death Battalions to continue the fight. History is full of similar stories. Men are no braver than women. When the pinch comes, the women perhaps are bravest.

If heroism consists in the triumph of soul over flesh, the supremacy of courage over fear—fear of poverty, fear of sickness, fear of hurt, fear of death—if the world's hardest battles are fought in human hearts, if self-denial, sacrifice, magnanimity are the most sublime proofs of courage, then surely the noblest and most gallant hearts are enshrined in the bosoms of weakness.

The most trying and the most glorious of all battlefields is the sickroom, where women wage war against disease and death. Without a murmur they bear the groans and fretfulness of sufferers, and cheerily perform the

offices, however repulsive, of mercy and healing.

That, after all, is the supreme climax of feminine fortitude, which takes the glitter from the flashiest of masculine swords, and blunts the edge of the spear of martial, manly vanity.

CHEERFULNESS

I sometimes think the world's a place
All blue and white and gold;
I meet with too much happiness
For one small heart to hold.
Oh! then my only care is this:
To share with fellow-men my bliss.

I sometimes think the world's a place
To weep about and shun.
I hate to see the ugly clouds
Blot out the splendid sun!
But, if he always shone—why, there!
What man on earth could stand the glare?

—Muriel Elizabeth Grey.

Old cinematograph films are used for making patent leather. It must be thrilling for the flapper to think that she has Rudolph Valentino and Douglas Fairbanks at her feet.

Newspaper is an excellent test of the heat of curling tongs. If the print turns yellow the tongs are too hot for the hair.

A refreshing footbath is made by adding half an ounce of washing soda to each two gallons of water.

Wilted flowers can be revived by putting them in water in which a quarter of a tablet of aspirin has been dissolved.

Sleeves of old raincoats can be made into bags for carrying sponges, etc., when travelling.

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In Woman's Sphere

What Really is Economy?

MANY women, in a desperate effort to be saving, are afflicted with a sense of short-sighted economy which, though it may mean conserving in one sense of the word, is equivalent to thoughtless extravagance when viewed from another angle.

Just where the line shall be drawn between what is real and what is questionable economy cannot be definitely decided by anyone not conversant with all of the circumstances of each case, but it is quite probable that in nine out of every ten homes, there are many things being done religiously every day, under the firm conviction that they are economical, therefore, to be followed.

Chief among the failings of the housewives, who waste part of their time in activities of a so-called economy, is the fact that they think a thing costs nothing, if it requires only time.

"Only time." And time is one of the most precious things in the world, certainly for the home-maker who has a thousand and one things demanding her attention. She must conserve her strength, and be mentally fresh to enjoy the end of the day with her family. How can she, unless she puts some value on her time, and spends it as carefully as she does her money?

The make-over habit is probably as great a thief of time as any other. When a garment will require half an hour to mend, and then will wear only a day or so; when stocking darning consumes the greater part of an afternoon each week; when, after all the time used in constructing some homemade article, it is not so good as one purchased for a quarter, then the saving is false.

How many women buy new materials to combine with old for a dress that will be only a made-over when completed? Then, since the old wears out before the new, something else must often be used with it, and the whole story is continued indefinitely. How infinitely better it would be to make over for a child the garment of which only part is good, and to invest in a whole new dress, and, incidentally, in self-confidence, and the well-dressed feeling which every woman should have.

What is really needed is the fine sense of values that cannot be developed, sometimes, unless one stands off at the side, figuratively speaking, and looks at the activities of the home with an unbiased view. Then, and only then, unsuspected wastes in strength and time may be discovered and remedied.

Do you take time to cut, from unused envelopes, the little gummed strip and save

it for future use? Or do you have a roll of gummed paper tape, always the same width, and of whose adhesive qualities you may be certain, and which may be purchased for a few cents? Which, for the busy mother, do you think most economical?

Do you save bits of string, tie them together and then encounter several knots when a long strip is wanted? Or do you have a stout ball of twine, which cost, perhaps, ten cents, where you can always have just the length you want? Perhaps, just perhaps, the first method is real economy in some cases, but it is doubtful.


Such things must be decided by the individual. No one, outside the family circle, can judge, not knowing all the details, but it might be well to stop and give the matter a little careful thought.

FAIRIES

Do you wonder where the fairies are
That folk declared have vanished?
They're very near, yet very far,
But neither dead nor vanished.
They live in the same green world to-day
As in bygone ages olden;
And you enter in by the ancient way,
Through an ivory gate and golden.

The innocent child with eyes undim
As the sky in its blueness o'er him,
Has only to touch the portal's rim,
And it opens wide before him.
Some night, when the sun in darkness dips,
We'll seek that dreamland olden,
And you shall touch with your finger-tips
The ivory gate and golden.

Dried fruits should be stored in covered jars or bottles in a dry place.



Romance After Marriage

DOES life cease to be jolly, interesting, romantic, after marriage? Is married life the dull-as-ditch-water game some people would have us believe? If so, we must warn our young folk to postpone the dreadful ordeal as long as possible!

But when "the wife" plays her natural role of "romantic woman" a dull life is an impossibility. Even the paper on the walls seems to adopt a brighter hue!—at least, so one husband says who has a wife of this type.

Troubles vanish as if by magic in the presence of the romantic woman. She has her troubles just the same as any other woman, but she is an inveterate optimist, and her cheery and vivacious spirit surges over them, and swamps them like sand castles before waves.

She has a hard part to play when "hubby" comes home saturated with his own peculiar worries and thinking his wife has none. Those very qualities of hers which make life happier for them are apt to cloak her own "little" struggles in the home from the eyes of her man. Result—She often does not get the praise she deserves. And praises from the lips of her husband are very sweet and encouraging to a tired woman.

Generally, the romantic woman is able to ride over any dampening influences. She seems to charge the very atmosphere of the

home with a dynamic optimism, which coaxes, nay, compels, a cheerful outlook on life.

There are bound to be days, however, when her work seems overwhelmingly monotonous. Then this lover of romance will set her mind to work on thinking of some little surprise for her husband when he comes home. It may not be much—perhaps only a different way of arranging the dining-room furniture, or only a new kind of pudding for his dinner—but it will cheer her to think of his pleasure and surprise when he returns, and monotony will be banished.

Husbands value and look for these little surprises much more than many women think, and the romantic wife always satisfies a man in this respect. It is a pity that men do not oftener return the kindness by providing more of these happy surprises for their wives. Women value them quite as much as men do.

When a man properly realises this love of the romantic in his wife, he will be as obvious in his admiration of her, and as obvious in his wooing of her love, as he was in their courting days.

Rugs inclined to curl at the corners and edges will lie perfectly flat if strong hat wire is sewn firmly round them.

Glassware Saves Labor

IN these desperate days of almost ceaseless activity the woman in the home welcomes anything in the line of labor-saving devices which will conserve her strength and allow an occasional breathing-space. Perhaps comparatively few housewives realize the value of glassware in this connection. Capable of being kept in sparkling cleanliness, it is convenient for its very transparency.

Of course, we think of glass ovenware first in this connection because of the ease with which we may see the condition of whatever food is being baked. For anything requiring long, slow baking, such as rice or bread pudding, casserole dishes and many others, oven glass is ideal, since it may be used later on the table.

Perhaps, none the less helpful is the glass oven door, through which everything may be seen, and by which many a baking failure may be avoided, when a draft of cold air might be disastrous to the sensitive soufflé, or meringue.

Nor, must we forget the glass table top which never stains and which may be cleaned



in an instant. Of course, one must be careful in setting hot dishes directly on the glass, but a few asbestos mats will solve that difficulty, and leave the clean glass surface for use.

No one who has ever used glass measuring cups will ever again use aluminum or tin cups, for that purpose, yet the metal ones are still found in a large number of kitchens, well equipped in most ways. The same is true of the glass rolling pin, which may be filled with ice in order to keep pastry as cold as possible until it is ready for the oven.

Large and small glass jars, in legion, have their places on the kitchen and pantry shelves. They keep food materials as dry as possible, yet keep others from drying out, and add to the advantages of crockery containers, easy access, without even reading of labels.

What is the use of putting rice in a jar that must be so marked when that label must be put to the front every time the jar is moved, if a glass jar would need no mark or special care in placing?

Some cupboards and cabinets are now being made with removable glass shelves, and these are of inestimable assistance in cleaning.

Of course, we must remember that glass is brittle, and cannot be treated with the freedom to which we subject tin or aluminum, but if we remember that it is uneven expansion which causes most of the breakage, much of it may be eliminated.

Most of the glass made for kitchen use is tough, and if handled with reasonable care



Happy Couple Calendar

Monday

For Him—It's the small and trivial things, a caress, a smile, an appreciation, that fill her with joy and contentment.

For Her—Be very patient when he's ill or out of sorts.

Tuesday

For Both—The ecstasy of early love will pass, but the quiet comradeship which succeeds will more than compensate its loss.

Wednesday

For Him—It's hardly fair to hold her responsible for the kiddies' misdeeds.

For Her—It's useless to hanker after your independence. It would never satisfy you now.

Thursday

For Him—Make yourself pleasant to her friends. She loves to feel proud of her husband.

For Her—Don't make a burden of entertaining his friends. It's more pleasant to have them then to be alone when he goes out.

Friday

For Him—Take your rightful share of responsibility of the kiddies.

For Her—Don't let the children run to you for comfort when he corrects them.

Saturday

For Him—It's worth while to get her really interested in your hobby.

For Her—Defer to his judgment in the matter of clothes, but don't follow it slavishly; the average husband is not a fashion expert.

Sunday

For Both—This day may be a rest to the body, a stimulus to the mind, and a renewal of the spirit.

~~~~~  
will not easily be broken. If heated not too suddenly, and if the outside and in are heated at the same time, expansion will be uniform and the glass will remain whole.

Perhaps, enameled ware might be mentioned in the same class, for, in many points, its treatment must be like that of glass. Most enameled ware is a coating of glass-like material over a thin steel foundation.

If heated too quickly, or to too high a degree of dry heat, the outside glassy coating is very likely to chip off, and make the utensil unsafe for use. But, if its composition is understood, the proper care will add many years to the life of both glass and enamel ware, and make safe all foods cooked in them.

## Faith in Yourself

**Y**OU'VE got to have faith in yourself if you want to get anywhere.

You don't have to be conceited—that is merely having a false conception of your individual abilities or importance. Faith in yourself is a confidence that you are going to accomplish what you set out to do, a conviction that you have the character and the pluck not to fall down. You feel that somehow you are going to win through, even when things are hard; you have faith that you are not going to give up.

Many families have the erroneous idea that the best way to train is to find fault.

A girl who is always being picked on at home, being told that she is stupid and awkward, and that, of course, she can't expect to get a decent job, will either break away in disgust, and turn bitter and hard, or she will



lose faith in herself, and then be, indeed, what she is called, and therefore afraid to take even a fair share of this world's opportunities.

She will put her worst foot forward, be timid, lack initiative. The disagreeable criticisms that have been her daily meat will not nourish any healthy self-confidence; she will be weak and flabby. A girl like that is foredoomed to failure, unless she can shake off the evil effects of such an upbringing, and train herself into having faith in her abilities and her character.

Sometimes a failure in some one position will make you lose faith in yourself. But that is foolish! Buck up! Many of the men and women who have turned out great have begun by making what looked like stupid mistakes.

They simply had not found their way yet.

~~~~~  
Fruit stains are readily removed by the application of peroxide and exposure to the sun. A second application in obstinate cases may be necessary.

~~~~~  
To protect raw meat and fish from flies, rub a little vinegar over. A little added to the water in which vegetables have been steeped will kill insects.



## Varied Recipes

### Savory Slices

Ingredients: 2 cups mashed potatoes,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tin Clark's sausage, 2 tablespoonfuls chopped suet, 2 tablespoonfuls chopped onion,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoonful pepper,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful salt, pinch ground nutmeg; mix all together. Method: Line pie tin with flakey pastry, fill with mixture, cover with thin layer of pastry, brush over with beaten egg. Bake in moderate oven till golden brown.

### Raised Graham Muffins

Dissolve two tablespoonfuls of sugar—preferably brown—in a pint of milk, and add one compressed yeast cake which has been blended with two tablespoonfuls of water. Add two cups of graham flour, mixed with two cups of white flour which have been sifted with one teaspoonful of salt. Beat well with a wooden spoon. This should make quite a thick batter. Let rise until double in bulk, then half fill well-greased muffin or gem pans, let rise until the batter reaches to the top of pans, and bake in a hot oven for the first ten minutes, afterwards reducing temperature and baking for ten minutes longer, or until done. The quantities given should make sixteen or eighteen large muffins. The mixture may, if desired, be baked in a shallow pan, the batter when poured in to be no more than an inch in depth; and, when baked, cut while hot into squares for individual servings, these to be split open and buttered.

### Prune Salad

Prunes, soaked or steamed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  envelope gelatine,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup cold water,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup boiling water,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup lemon juice. Soak gelatine five minutes in cold water; add boiling water, sugar; stir until dissolved. Add lemon juice, strain into shallow pan and set aside until firm. Just before serving pit soaked or steamed prunes, allowing four prunes for each service. Cut the jelly into cubes and arrange on crisp lettuce with the prunes. Garnish with a thick mayonnaise. If you serve this salad with a creamed fish or meat dish and rolls, you have a very well-balanced meal.

### On Making Beds

**M**OST housewives are very particular that a bed should look neat, but it's astonishing how few attend to certain little points of comfort. For instance, do you always take the trouble to strip the bed completely? It's often a temptation not to disturb the bottom tucking-in, and just to smooth over the undersheet, forgetting how often the under-blanket is wrinkled beneath—which is most uncomfortable!

Few blankets are long enough to leave a surplus at both ends of the bed. Either one's toes stick out or there's nothing to pull round one's ears.

To prevent both calamities tuck the first blanket well in at the foot, but bring the next one only just down to the foot-rail.

Its extra inches will then turn back at the pillow.

Most folk like a little extra covering over the feet. It's a good plan to use the children's discarded cot blankets, or old blankets with the worn parts cut away and the new edges blanket-stitched, as "extras" to tuck across the foot of each bed. Old wadded silk dressing-gowns can also be cut down into small square eiderdowns and put into thin muslin covers, to use in the same way.

## Makes Food Taste Better

No matter how good your fish or meat may be, whether a roast, a chop, a steak, poultry or game. Clark's Tomato Ketchup improves its taste.

"Let the Clark Kitchens Help You."

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MONTREAL



A  
Page  
for



the  
Little  
Folk

### Phil Learns a Lesson

"DON'T forget to feed your rabbits, Phil."

"Oh, I can't now, because I've only two minutes to get to the football ground. Rita, you feed them."

"Indeed I won't!" Rita said quite crossly. "The poor things look perfectly miserable, but I've cleaned the hutches for you about fifty times, and you can do it this time."

Phil hesitated, and then ran off.

So the poor creatures huddled in a corner until night time without attention, and even then it was Rita who gave them fresh water and warm food.

Phil slept badly that night. He woke up about midnight and remembered his pets. He wondered if Rita had fed them.

At last he determined to creep down and see.

He had to go out into the garden to get to the hutches. It was bright moonlight, and as he opened the door the queerest sight met his eyes. The garden was full of rabbits.

Black ones, grey ones, white, fawn and ginger rabbits filled the garden and even crowded onto the walls. They all made a hissing sound as he appeared.

"Charge!" shrieked his own rabbit Doodles. Immediately he was smothered with soft furry bodies. He gasped and struggled, but the rabbits were too many for him. At last he sat very still and the rabbits held a meeting.

"Prisoner," said a large black animal with bristling whiskers, "you are tried and found guilty of neglecting your pets. The punishment is this: You must wash all the rabbits' faces and paws, feed them and brush their fur. Begin!"

### THE CAMEL'S HUMPH

The Camel's hump is an ugly hump  
Which well you may see at the zoo;  
But uglier yet is the hump we get  
From having too little to do.

Kiddies and grown-ups too-oo-oo,  
If we haven't enough to do-oo-oo,

We get the hump—

Cameelious hump—

The hump that is black and blue!

We climb out of bed with a frouzly head  
And a snarly-yarly voice.

We shiver and scowl and we grunt and we growl

At our bath and our boots and our toys

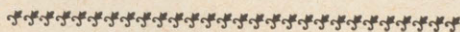
And there ought to be a corner for me  
(And I know there is one for you)

When we get the hump—

Cameelious hump—

The hump that is black and blue!

Rudyard Kipling.



faces and paws, feed them and brush their fur. Begin!"

Poor Phil! He got a supply of water in the watering-can and began with the baby rabbits. At last he had finished.

"May I go now?" he inquired.

"You may," replied the black rabbit, "but in future we shall keep a strict watch over your conduct, go."

And although he knows it must be a dream, he doesn't neglect his pets now.

### Games You Will Enjoy

I wonder if you know a game called "Catch the Fish." It is played as follows:

Two players hold a skipping-rope, one at each end. These two are the "fishermen." The remainder of the players stand on the other side of a chalk line, and over this the fishermen may not pass. The fish then advance near to the line, and the others endeavor to throw the rope over them, and so drag them over the line.

The "fish" must not in any way use his arms in trying to free himself, but may jump and wriggle about as much as he likes. Once he is landed by the fishermen on their side of the line, he must cease to struggle.

### Don't Laugh

Here is another jolly game for you.

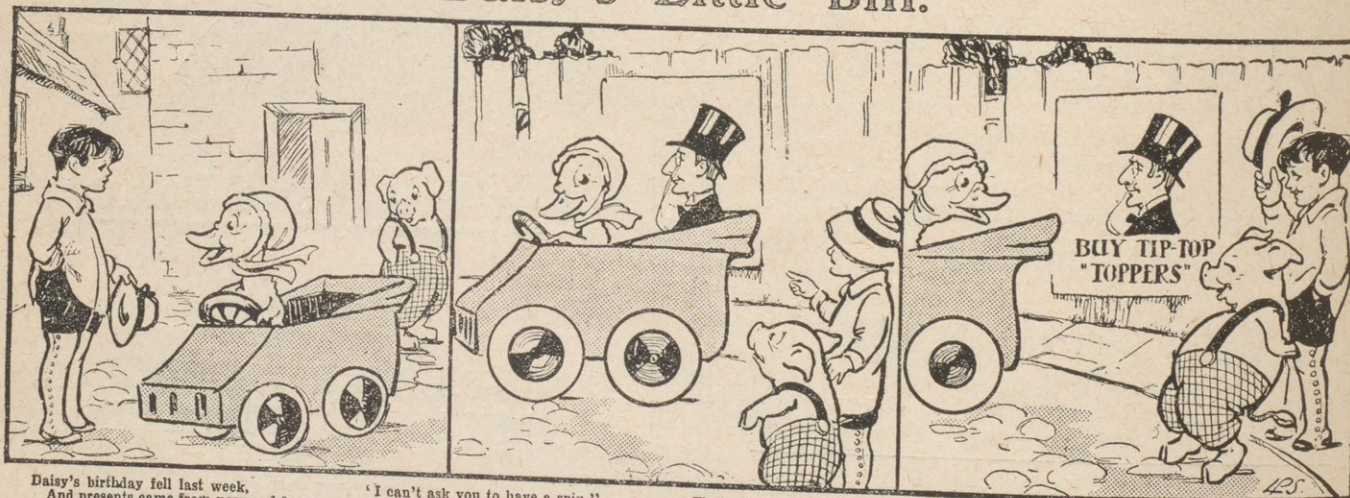
All of you stand at some distance from each other and throw the ball to each in turn. If you miss it you stand perfectly still in the very position you were in when you were trying to catch the ball. And you mustn't laugh. The next one picks up the ball.

When all except one are standing still, that one is the winner. But he hasn't finished yet. He has to throw the ball high up in the air. If he catches it he scores a point. If he misses it the point is lost.

After this the game begins again, and at the very end the points are counted up. The one with the most points is the winner.

You won't believe how hard it is not to laugh.

### Daisy's Little Bill.



Daisy's birthday fell last week,  
And presents came from near and far;  
But best of all her gifts she liked  
A lovely little motor-car.

"I can't ask you to have a spin,"  
She said, "For you can plainly see  
That, when I'm at the driving wheel,  
There's room for no one else but me."

That afternoon, out for a walk,  
Quite suddenly the pair espied  
Daisy with a smart young man.  
Cried Bill: "She's giving him a ride."

Just then the car moved on a bit.  
The "passenger" remained quite still.  
He wasn't a young man at all—  
But just an advertising bill!



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MONTREAL



## Character and Courage

### Essentials to Success

By C. E. NEILL

*At the encomial exercises of the University of New Brunswick, in his native city of Fredericton, Mr. C. E. Neill, General Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, had conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, in tribute to the outstanding position he had achieved in the banking and general business life of the Dominion.*

*Following the ceremony, in an address to the graduating class, Mr. Neill offered to his hearers some sound advice which was the fruit of his own experience. He stressed the value of character and courage, amongst other things, and on the whole gave a review of the principles of progress that merits a wide circulation.*

THE Senate of this University have to-day conferred upon me an honor which I value more highly than any I have ever received, an honor so unexpected that I can scarcely realize it is mine, and so undeserved that I can find no adequate words to express my thanks and appreciation.

\* \* \*

You, Mr. Chancellor, have honored me further in asking me to address the graduating class. It would have been difficult for you indeed to have asked anyone less qualified than I. It would have been equally difficult to have asked anyone to whom your request would have given greater pleasure, for although I never had the privilege of being a student at this grand old University, its green campus and grey walls have been familiar to me from earliest boyhood, and I stand second to none in affectionate admiration and reverence for its splendid traditions.

\* \* \*

But, in spite of my pleasure, I am under a very great disadvantage this

afternoon, and if you will pardon a personal reference, I will tell you why.

Thirty-five years ago, almost to a day, I presented myself at the branch of the Bank with which I am still connected, to assume the duties of Junior Clerk. The Manager, Mr. Murray, whom many of our older friends here will remember, instructed me in the most kindly way as to my conduct and duties.

\* \* \*

As I was leaving his office, he said, "There is one thing more, my boy. Always remember that the affairs of everyone who does business with this bank must be kept absolutely secret. Therefore, *learn not to talk.*"

I took his instructions so much to heart that I not only learned *not to talk*, but I have never learned *to talk*.

That is why I am under such a great disadvantage to-day, and why I must ask your indulgence for the very inadequate manner in which I express the few thoughts and suggestions I should like to offer this Class of 1924.



You have spent four of the best years of your life here for the purpose of fitting yourselves for the great struggle of life, and now the uppermost thought in the mind of each of you is, or should be, how to turn to best account the results of the education and training received during your stay here—how to attain success in your chosen career.

\* \* \*

And here let me say that you have received at the University of New Brunswick a sound and liberal education. I say this advisedly, because, through my connection with McGill University, I have some knowledge of such matters, and I know that the educational groundwork provided here cannot be surpassed at any of the great Canadian Universities.

\* \* \*

It is not for me to refer to the ethical aspects of the question before you nor to dwell on the difference between achievement of material success and the acquirement of that moral worth without which no life can be truly successful. These questions are for the teacher and philosopher, and it would be presumption on my part to touch upon them. I can only offer a few suggestions along practical lines as to the qualifications and characteristics which occur to me as fundamental if a man or woman is to be successful in the ordinary material sense of the word.

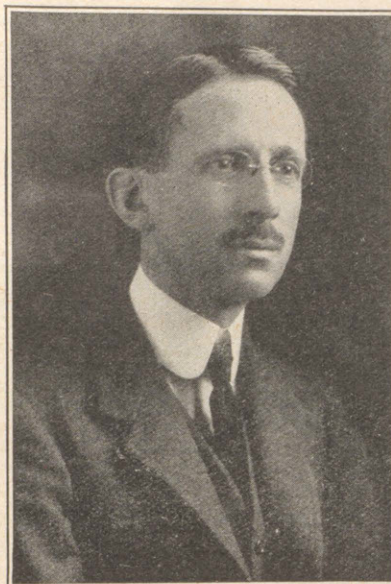
\* \* \*

A short time ago five men were asked by the Young Men's Christian Association of Montreal to say in a few words what they considered essential for the achievement of a successful career. I happened to be one of the five, and I can best give you my views by quoting my reply:

"Character and courage are essential to real success.

"Have a well-considered ambition and try to attain it by the unswerving pursuit of the goal set, with the fundamental precepts—honesty, cheerfulness and unflagging industry.

"Seek to improve yourself in every way, and remember that nothing



MR. C. E. NEILL

worth while can be achieved without strong personal effort."

\* \* \*

To analyse—

Character and courage—these two go together. To command respect in any walk of life (and without respect there can be no success), a man or woman must have sound principles and the courage to live up to them: also the courage to face disappointment cheerfully, with the determination to turn to good account every seeming failure, for failure is a blessing if it saves us from sinking into self-complacency. High ideals are essential to success. High ideals are engendered by character and brought to realization through courage.

\* \* \*

Have a well-considered ambition. Whatever the line of endeavor may be—perhaps for learning, perhaps for great position, perhaps for wealth, perhaps political—the driving force of ambition must be there to provide the necessary continued and concentrated effort.

\* \* \*

Lastly, and all-important: nothing worth while can be achieved without



strong personal effort. I am sure you all have character and courage; I hope you all have great ambition; and having these, the important and practical point I should like to emphasize to-day is the necessity for personal effort, if you wish to succeed.

This is a personal world, and if you are to achieve your well-considered ambition, you must depend upon yourself, and on no one else. Many have the desire to succeed but are not willing to make the effort required. They are not prepared to forego the pleasures of to-day for the rewards of to-morrow.

\* \* \*

This, above all, is the thought I should like you to take away with you to-day, that nothing worth while can be achieved without strong personal effort—by strong, I mean the best that is in you. Emerson has put this thought into two short lines:

"When duty whispers low, *Thou must*,  
The youth replies, *I can*."

\* \* \*

And now I come to the pleasantest part of what I have to say, which is, to congratulate the Class of 1924 on its brilliant record in the University, and to wish its members every possible success. I have not had the honour of knowing intimately the members of the class, but those who do know them intimately say, and I can quite believe it, that no better class than that of 1924 has ever passed through this University.

No doubt during the four years you have spent here you have had many trials, and at times discouragements,

*nevertheless* these are the years you will recall with the greatest delight. The years in which youth passes into manhood or womanhood are the years in which character is moulded. The friendships you have formed here will in all probability prove the most lasting and best friendships of your life, and no matter what the future may have in store for you, you will always look back with pride and satisfaction on the time spent here.

\* \* \*

In the words of Sir Arthur Currie, the eminent Principal of McGill, "Let your work be such as will bring credit upon the name of your University, and let the parts you play be such as to make her proud of your career."

The records of the distinguished graduates who have gone before you should be a great inspiration. When you recall men like Sir George Parkin, Bliss Carmen, Charles G. D. Roberts, Walter Murray, the President of the University of Saskatchewan, and if I may venture to name two who are present to-day, the eminent Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, Sir Douglas Hazen, whose enviable judicial and political career is outstanding, and also your Chancellor, Dr. Jones, who has done so much in the interests of education in this province—when you recall such careers as these, you should have a feeling that no ambition is too great and no goal beyond your achievement.

\* \* \*

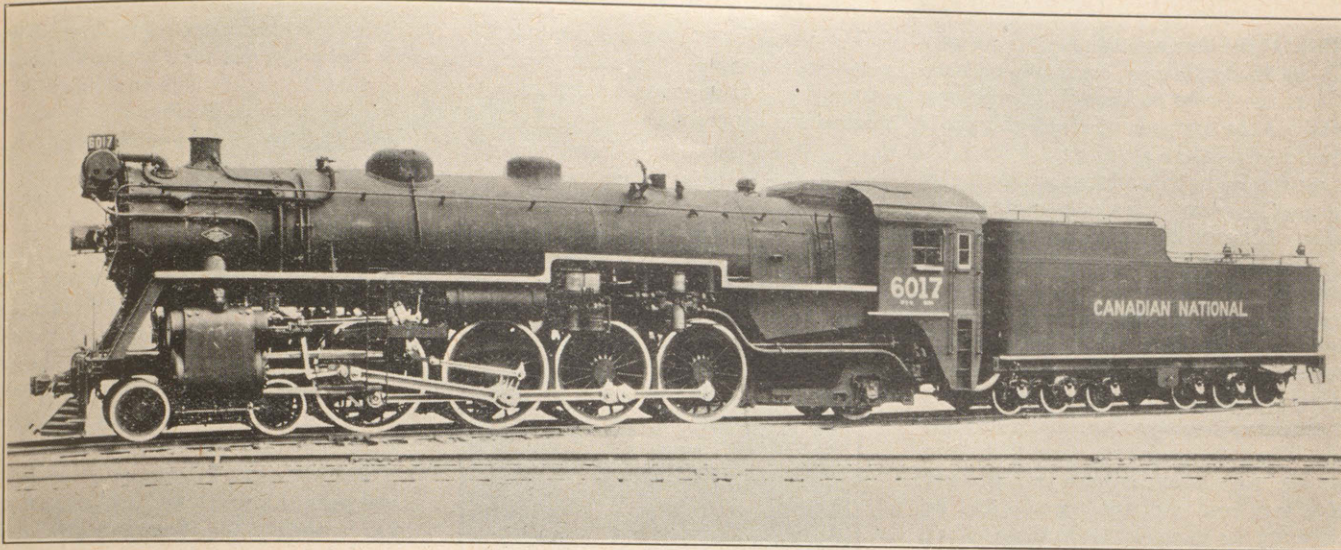
And now I wish you good fortune and Godspeed as you venture forth to carve out your future in this great and glorious world.





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# My Twenty Years of Police Adventure

Over twenty years spent in the Special Branch in tracking notorious spies, in guarding royalties and other people of eminence, resulted in numerous adventures for ex-Inspector Joseph Sandercock, who, until recent retirement was one of the most important men at Scotland Yard.

By EX-INSPECTOR JOSEPH SANDERCOCK, in Tit-Bits.

"FROM the time you took me into custody on Easter Sunday, and again took me to the Tower on Easter Tuesday, you showed me the best side of an Englishman's character—his native good heart."

These words are from a letter sent to me by Sir Roger Casement, who was hanged for high treason. I received him into custody at Euston Station, and he was perhaps the most important political prisoner who passed through my hands during the twenty years I spent in the Special Branch of Scotland Yard.

On Easter Sunday of 1915 I received instructions to proceed to Willesden Junction and there take over Sir Roger Casement from some Irish soldiers. Casement was travelling third class. He was sitting between two soldiers, looking very cold and woe-begone. And he was wearing the same clothes as those he had on at four o'clock on the morning of the previous Good Friday. Then, as the tide was rising on the west coast of Ireland, off Currane, County Kerry, John McCarthy, a farmer, who was walking along the shore, saw a boat and four oars floating in.

He found a dagger in the boat, and half buried in the sand he came upon a tin box tied with cord. The footprints of three men were visible. On his journey home the farmer saw his small children playing with revolvers, so he sent for the police.

A little later Casement was discovered in an old fort. He had been landed from a submarine, and the clothes he wore were soaked. In one of his pockets was found a railway ticket showing that he had recently travelled in Germany.

Thus did the notorious Roger Casement come into custody. When I saw him in the train he seemed absolutely down and out, a sharp contrast to the dominating man who, a short time previously, had been seeking to undermine the loyalty of British and Irish soldiers and turn their sympathies in favor of his employer, Germany.

## Prepared for Emergencies

It was desirable to keep news of Casement's arrest secret. I instructed him to walk quietly by my side to where I had a taxicab waiting. We strolled to the vehicle arm-in-arm like two old friends. So quietly was the affair managed that Casement had been in custody in England a week before his presence was even known to the public.

Before undergoing his final trial, which took place at the Royal Courts of Justice in the Strand, London, Sir Roger made several appearances at Bow Street Police Court. Each night he was taken to Brixton prison, and I was the officer solely responsible for his safe conduct to and from the court.

The whole business was surrounded by a network of intrigue. Casement had friends everywhere. At any moment the unexpected might have happened.

One of my superior officers suggested I should hire a private motor-car for my

W. C. BECK



*Whose appointment as assistant-superintendent of the Ottawa Division, Canadian Pacific Railway has just been announced. Mr. Beck was born in Almonte, Ont., and until now has been chief clerk to Grant Hall, first vice-president of the company.*

journeys to and from Brixton. But I pointed out that we could not effectually close the mouth of the chauffeur. In all probability he would tell his mates that he was ordered for Brixton prison to fetch Casement, and I had to bear in mind that there were many people about who would move heaven and earth to prevent Casement's coming to trial. I accordingly hit upon the very simple ruse of riding by tram to Brixton Hill, near where the prison is situated, and there picking up the first taxi I came across.

One morning my prisoner begged me to have him driven over Westminster Bridge so that he would look once again, perhaps for the last time, upon the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey.

Although I could not afford to take any risks, I could not bring myself to believe that this was a "job." Casement, since the moment I received him, had behaved as a gentleman. I therefore conceded his point to the extent of allowing him to be driven, not over

Westminster Bridge, but over Waterloo Bridge and along the Thames Embankment, so that his desire could be fulfilled. If there was any trap on Westminster Bridge, I had dodged it by going over Waterloo. But all ended well.

Another time he begged to be driven past a certain house some distance off our usual route. And once again I suspected a trap. But I need not have feared. When we passed the house Casement reverently raised his hat and tears came into his eyes. It was the house of a woman of brilliant intellect to whom this complex man was devotedly attached, and that was the last look he had at the habitation which sheltered her.

The last time I drove with Casement he was very sad and depressed. "I expect this will be the last time I shall see you," he said, "and I have not slept all right, but have passed the time in writing. Here is a letter of thanks for all you have done for me. I can't trust myself to put it in words, so I have put it on paper."

Thus I saw the last of Roger Casement. I am told he went to his doom at Pentonville prison, at the hands of Ellis, then the executioner, without a tremor. I still treasure the original of the letter he wrote me.

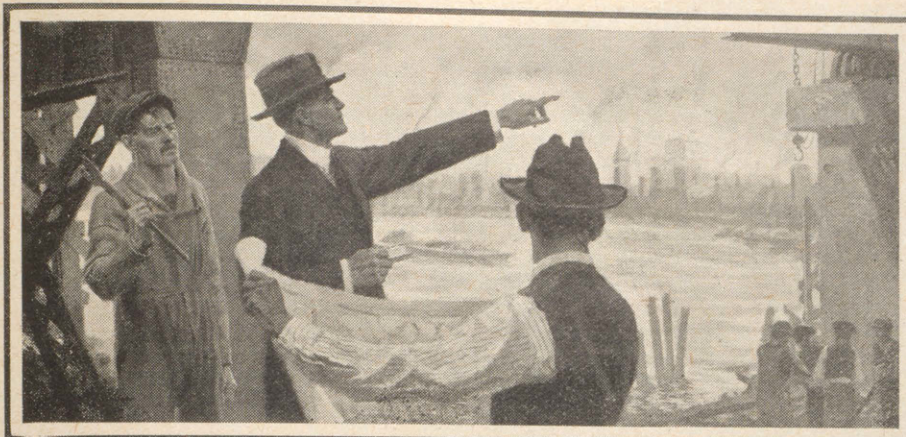
## Making Friends with a Spy

With ordinary criminals such as civil murderers, blackmailers, jewel thieves, and so forth, the Special Branch does not deal. It has to guard the great—kings, queens, statesmen, ambassadors, and other eminent people whose lives are of great value to their country. It tracks down undesirable aliens, foreign anarchists, keeps track of suspects, and, during the war, it dealt with the greatest of all its baffling problems—the German spy menace.

German agents were very busy in this country before the war. Vividly does my mind go back to one case as early as February, 1912. I was instructed by my superior officer to proceed to Ostend and obtain information about a man, a German, who was known to be meeting a compatriot in Ostend with important naval information obtained in England.

I was successful in my quest, and upon my information being given to Scotland Yard I had to follow up my case, which resulted in my tracking my man, whose name was Goudie, to a hotel in Rochester. I had a pleasant evening with this man, with whom I made good friends. But I found he was a German spy, and he was later sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. His main channels of information were the unsuspecting sailors off British ships, who came to the public-house at Rochester, where they were entertained by the spy.





The Engineer thinks below the surface—knows that foundations must be well secured—knows the relative strength of all the building material he recommends. His technical knowledge gives weight to his opinion which the layman accepts without debate.

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## NOT HEREDITARY

The son and heir of a certain family had been ill, and in consequence was coming home from school.

On the day before his return a friend, calling to enquire after him, was met by the old butler, who had been in the family's service for years.

"Yes, ma'am," he said, in reply to her inquiries, "Master John's comin' 'ome from school to-morrow. It seems as 'ow the young gentleman's suffering from brain fag, a complaint never 'eard of in the family before."

## DOWN THE SCALE

A man determined to begin in business as a touring theatrical manager. He knew nothing about the stage, but bought a musical comedy, engaged a company, and started

rehearsals. At the end of the first performance, the conductor turned to him and said, "Well, what do you think of it, guv'nor?"

"It's all too loud," he replied.

The conductor pointed to the score, and told him that it was marked "Forte." Whereupon the "guv'nor" replied, "Forty, is it? Well, make it thirty-five."

## MICHAEL WAS MYSTIFIED

Michael's mother had married again, and though Michael did not object to his new father, he was somewhat puzzled as to their relationship.

"Mother," he said, "is this man my stepfather?"

"Yes, dear; he's your stepfather."

"Well, mother," continued the child, "you call me your little lad."

"Yes, dearie, you are mamma's little lad."

"Then, mother," continued Michael, "I suppose I must be my stepfather's little stepladder."

## AFTER TAKING

The first kiss is the most interesting.

With your second you try to achieve that which was missing in the first; with your third you realize the impossibility of it; after the fourth you doubt whether further repetition is worth while; the fifth is merely an osculatory swan song.

The first kiss is the most interesting.—Judge (New York).

Habitue: "I say, Charlie, how much did I spend on drinks here, last night?"

Waiter: "Two pounds ten, sir."

"Oh, good, I thought I had lost it."—Passing Show (London).





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# Sixth Session I.L.C. Promotes Industrial Improvement

From the Labor Gazette

THE Sixth Session of the International Labor Conference (League of Nations) constituted under the provisions of the Treaties of Peace, was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from June 16 to July 5.

The objects for which the International Labor Organization was formed are set out in Part XIII of the Treaties of Peace and are, briefly, to promote the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and international agreement. The five previous annual sessions of the conference were held as follows: Washington, D.C., 1919; Genoa, Italy, 1920; Geneva, Switzerland, 1921; Geneva, Switzerland, 1922; Geneva, Switzerland, 1923.

Under the terms of the Treaties of Peace each State adhering thereto is entitled to four delegates to the International Labor Conference, two of whom must be Government delegates and the two others are to be delegates representing, respectively, the employers and the workpeople of the country, chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople, as the case may be, in the respective countries. Each delegate may be accompanied by advisers not exceeding two in number for each item of the agenda.

The decisions of the conference may take the form of either a recommendation or a draft international convention. A two-thirds majority of the votes cast by the delegates is required for the adoption of any recommendation or draft convention by the conference. The recommendations and draft conventions are afterwards transmitted through the Secretariat of the League of Nations to the different countries represented on the International Labor Organization for acceptance or otherwise. Each country is obliged under the treaties, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within one year, then at the earliest practicable moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the conference, to bring the respective recommendations or draft conventions "before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matter lies for the enactment of legislation or other action."

## Countries represented

Of the fifty-seven countries which are members of the International Labor Organization, forty countries in all were represented at the 1924 conference, as follows:

|                    |                                               |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Albania            | India                                         |
| Argentine Republic | Ireland                                       |
| Australia          | Italy                                         |
| Austria            | Japan                                         |
| Belgium            | Kingdom of the Serbs<br>(Croats and Slovenes) |
| Brazil             | Latvia                                        |
| Bulgaria           | Lithuania                                     |
| Canada             | Netherlands                                   |
| Chile              | Norway                                        |
| China              | Panama                                        |
| Cuba               | Poland                                        |
| Czecho-Slovakia    | Portugal                                      |
| Denmark            | Roumania                                      |
| Esthonia           | Siam                                          |
| Finland            |                                               |

France  
Germany  
Great Britain  
Greece  
Guatemala  
Hungary

Spain  
Sweden  
Switzerland  
South Africa  
Uruguay

The conference consisted of 127 delegates with 155 advisers, making a total in attendance of 282. Sixty-nine of these were delegates appointed on behalf of governments, 30 on behalf of employers and 28 on behalf of workers. There were besides 53 government advisers, 44 employers' advisers and 5 substitute advisers and 53 workers' advisers.

## Canadian Delegates

The Canadian delegation in attendance at the conference was as follows

Delegates representing the Government of Canada — Mr. F. A. Acland, of Ottawa, King's Printer for Canada; Mrs. Charles H. Thorburn, of Ottawa, vice-president of the National Council of Women.

Technical Advisers to the Government delegates — The Honorable R. W. Craig, K.C., of Winnipeg, Attorney-General for Manitoba; Mr. W. C. Noxon, Agent-General for the Province of Ontario in London, England; Mr. Pierre Beaulé, of Quebec, president of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada.

Delegate representing the employers of Canada — Mr. Melville P. White, of the Canadian General Electric Company Limited, Toronto, Ontario.

Technical Adviser to the Employers' Delegate — Mr. H. W. Macdonnell, of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, Ontario.

Delegate representing the Workpeople of Canada — Mr. Tom Moore, of Ottawa, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Technical Adviser to the Workpeople's Delegate — Mr. W. L. Best, of Ottawa, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

## Officers Elected

The conference elected, as president, Mr. Hjalmar Branting, former Prime Minister of Sweden. Messrs. Aguero y Bethancourt (delegate of the Cuban Government), Robert Pinot (France, delegate of the employers), and Corneille Mertens (Belgium, delegate of the workers), were elected vice-presidents. Mr. Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Office, acted as secretary-general of the conference.

## Agenda of the Conference

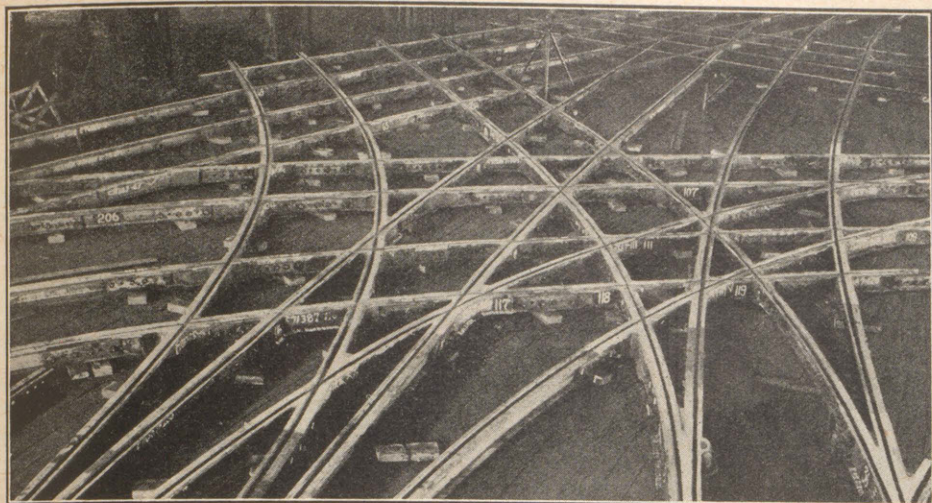
The agenda of the conference comprised:

1. Development of facilities for the utilization of workers' leisure.
2. Equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents.
3. Weekly suspension of work for twenty-four hours in glass-manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used.
4. Night work in bakeries.

In addition to the above four items placed upon the agenda by the governing body, the conference considered various other matters including — the Report of

(Continued on page 64)





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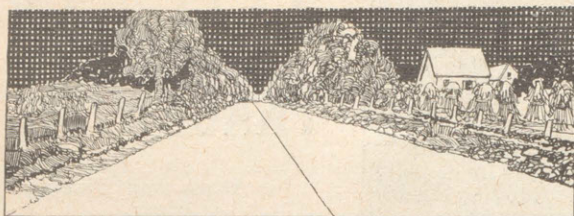
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the Advisory Committee on Anthrax, set up in virtue of the resolution adopted by the conference at its third session (1921); the Report of the Director to the Conference; and the special Report of the Director on the Inquiry into Unemployment. Consideration was also given to a resolution dealing with collaboration between the International Labor Office and the Economic and Financial Organization of the League of Nations for the study of measures for securing greater stability in the general level of prices; also to a resolution regarding the inscription of the question of freedom of association on the agenda of the 1925 session of the conference; and to a resolution concerning the study by the International Labor Office of methods employed in various countries for the organization of conciliation and arbitration.

Questionnaires from the International Labor Office had been distributed in advance of the conference to all governments entitled to representation therein, these questionnaires being in the form of discussions of the different items on the conference agenda. The information contained in the replies to the questionnaires was subsequently published in pamphlet form for the information of the delegates to the conference. The separate items of the agenda were all referred by the conference to the following committees for examination and report.

First Committee.—Utilization of Workers' Spare Time (36 members—12 Government, 12 employers and 12 workers);

Second Committee.—Night Work in Bakeries (36 members);

Third Committee.—Weekly Cessation of Work in Glass Works (36 members);

Fourth Committee.—Equality of Treatment regarding workmens' compensation (36 members);

Fifth Committee.—Unemployment (30 members—10 from each group);

Sixth Committee.—Anthrax (24 members—8 from each group).

### The President's Address

Mr. Branting, after thanking the delegates for the honor they had conferred, not only on himself but on his country and the other northern countries which, he said "have always done their best to ensure better conditions of living to men of all classes and to achieve from day to day a larger measure of social justice for the benefit of the wage earners," continued as follows:

"Those who, like myself, have been for many years connected with the efforts of workers' organizations towards that great end could not but welcome with joy the consecration, in the labor portions of the treaties, of a great Charter of Labor in which are found all the essentials of their immediate programme of protective legislation and social reform, for the realization of which the workers of all countries have for so long united their efforts. They could not do otherwise than be determined to do their best and devote all their energy and intelligence to its realization."

Mr. Branting went on to cite the preamble to Part XIII of the treaty and proceeded:

"In order fully to achieve this vast programme, your conference will require to exert greater efforts, but we shall all of us never cease to work for this great end, sustained as we are by the conviction that this work of justice and solidarity is the condition of a better world."

"It may be that the treaties of peace concluded after the war require at the moment certain adjustments, or even certain modifications. But the labor portions of the treaties have never been substantially criticized by any nation. They constitute a positive reality, on the basis by which all peoples may unite in helping to build a solid edifice of justice and peace."



Continuing, Mr. Branting mentioned some of the difficulties encountered by the International Labor Organization, and added an expression of his confidence in the desire demonstrated by the peoples of the world for an enduring peace.

"The reason for our optimism is our common faith in the necessity for justice and peace. It is in peace that the peoples of the world, united in new bonds, will be able to ensure happiness and justice to all workers; it is by this work of social justice that peace will be guaranteed."

### The Director's Report

The report of the Director of the International Labor Office was prepared on the lines of the reports presented to previous sessions of the conference and provided a general survey of the working and activity of the International Labor Office during the period from October, 1922, to December 31, 1923, as well as of the measures taken during this period by the different states members to give effect to the draft conventions and recommendations adopted by previous sessions of the conference.

The first part of the report dealt with:

(1) Problems of organization—membership of the organizations, composition of the conference, governing body, interior organization of the office, finance, and relations with the League of Nations;

(2) Results obtained since the last report with regard to international labor legislation—conventions, recommendations, progress made in the various national legislations on the lines of the reforms recommended by the conference;

(3) The research work of the office, enquiries and publications; and

(4) The relations of the office with organizations of employers and workers, associations dealing with social questions, etc.

The second part of the report contained a methodical summary of all the reports furnished by the states in pursuance of Article 408 of the Treaty of Versailles and of the corresponding articles of the other treaties of peace. The object of Article 408 is to enable states which have ratified conventions, and have thereby undertaken obligations towards each other, to provide a guarantee, by furnishing exact and official information, that they are strictly applying these conventions. The publication, for the first time, of a comparative summary of the reports received by the office makes it possible to measure exactly the results, both national and international, of the conventions of the International Labor Conference.

### Report on Unemployment

The report on unemployment, printed separately as an appendix to the report of the director, furnished an account of the measures adopted by the office in performance of the special duties entrusted to it in connection with unemployment by the 1921 and 1922 sessions of the conference.

### Ratifications

The director informed the conference that on May 15 when his report was compiled, 96 ratifications of draft conventions had been registered. Since then, 30 additional ratifications had been received—seven from Austria, six from Spain, two from the Irish Free State, two from Japan and 13 from Poland, the total number of ratifications to date being therefore 126.

### Procedure

The conference agreed that when a draft convention or recommendation had been provisionally voted upon as a whole by the 1924 session and had received a two-

thirds majority, the conference should decide whether the final vote should be taken only at the 1925 session. If it so decided, the texts of the decisions would be sent to governments within one month of the close of the 1924 conference, and governments would be entitled to submit such amendments as they considered necessary to facilitate their ratification or acceptance not later than four months before the opening of the 1925 session, facilities being given at this session for any necessary discussion on the amendments proposed.

### Facilities for the Utilization of Workers' Spare Time

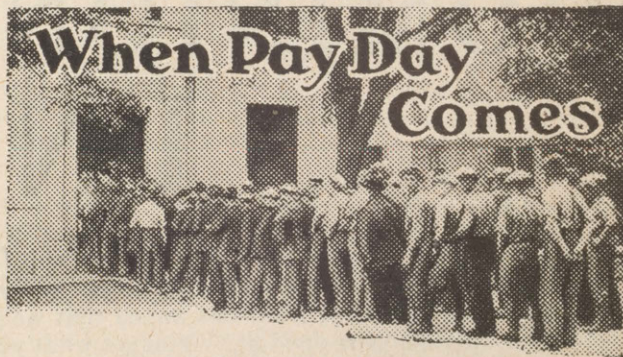
A recommendation on this subject was adopted by a final vote of the conference. The recommendation covers a very wide field, and is divided into a preamble and five sections, dealing respectively with preservation of spare time, spare time and social hygiene, housing policy, institutions for the utilization of spare time and, finally, free use of institutions and co-ordination of local action.

The conference also adopted a resolution inviting the International Labor Office to collect and publish up-to-date information as to the use of spare time throughout the world.

### Equality of Treatment for National and Foreign Workers as regards Workmen's Compensation for Accidents

A draft convention and a draft recommendation were provisionally adopted, the final vote in each case to be taken in 1925. By the terms of the draft convention the states members undertake broadly to grant to workers who are nationals of any other member which has ratified the convention the same treatment regarding workmen's compensation as to their own nationals. States which ratify the convention and which do not already possess workmen's compensation systems undertake to institute them within three years.

(Continued on page 67)



**T**HE first claim you should meet on pay day is your savings. Your money will prove your best friend in time of sickness or unemployment—if you have saved it.

There comes a time for all of us when earnings decline and ability to earn must weaken. Only one thing can take the place then of your present earning power—that is, the capital acquired through your present savings.

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The recommendation deals with points of detail designed to facilitate the application of the draft convention and further recommends that states having no system of workmen's compensation shall, pending the institution of such a system, afford facilities to alien workers to benefit by the workmen's compensation legislation of their own countries.

#### Weekly Suspension of Work in Glass Manufacturing Processes where Tank Furnaces are Used

By the terms of a draft convention, on which the final vote will be taken in 1925, states undertake to suspend work for twenty-four consecutive hours per week in glass manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used, the suspension to occur in principle on Sunday or any other day already established by the legislation, traditions or customs of the country or district. Exceptions may be authorized by each state for work which must necessarily be carried on continuously for technical or economic reasons and for certain preparatory, complementary or repair work.

#### Night Work in Bakeries

By the text of this convention (on which the final vote will be taken in 1925) states undertake to prohibit the making of bread, pastry or other flour confectionery during a period of at least seven consecutive hours including the interval between 11.00 p.m. and 5.00 a.m. (or, where it is required by climate or season, the period between 10 p.m. and 4 a.m.) This applies to proprietors as well as workers, but not to work done by members of the same family for their own consumption. The convention does not apply to the wholesale manufacture of biscuits. In certain circumstances permanent and temporary exceptions may be made.

#### Unemployment

The conference adopted a resolution expressing approval of the decision of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office to convene in the near future an international conference of labor statisticians which would examine the possibilities of improving unemployment statistics, both as to their national value and international comparability, and suggesting that the work of the International Labor Office, and the League of Nations would be materially assisted if each government made a report on its own unemployment problem, indicating precisely the nature of any remedies proposed.

#### Prevention of Anthrax

By fifty votes to forty-one the conference rejected the proposal of the British Government that the question of the compulsory disinfection of infected wool should be

placed on the agenda of the next session of the conference, with a view to the discussion of a draft convention. The conference thus set aside the recommendation made by the Advisory Committee on Anthrax which was appointed by the Governing Body of the International Labor Conference after its third session at Geneva, in 1921, and which subsequently met in London under the chairmanship of Sir William Middlebrook. At the same time the conference approved proposals for placing on the agenda of a future session a draft convention for compulsory disinfection of horsehair used in the brushmaking and upholstery industries and of horns and hoofs prior to all industrial manipulation, and a draft recommendation providing for adequate regulation in relation to bones and the manipulation of horns and hoofs prior to their use in industry. The conference also requested the International Labor Office to undertake a study of adequate regulation having for its aim the protection of transport workers against various infections to which they are specially exposed.

#### Other Questions

The report of the director of the International Labor Office on the work of the office between October, 1922, and December, 1923, was fully discussed, particular attention being paid by the delegates to the question of the ratification of the Hours Convention adopted at the first session (Washington, 1919), reference being made to the recent increase of working hours in Germany, and a resolution was moved requesting that the attention of the Reparations Commission be drawn to the international social consequences following the carrying out of any programme adopted by the Commission (this resolution was referred to the Governing Body for consideration at its next meeting).

Copies of the recommendation on the utilization of spare time, which was adopted on final vote by the necessary majority, are to be sent by the Secretary-general of the League of Nations to the states members of the Labor Organization, and, in accordance with Article 405 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding article of the other treaties, are to be brought before the competent national authorities for legislative or other action not later than July 5, 1925.

The draft conventions concerning equality of treatment, bakeries, and glassworks, and the recommendation concerning equality of treatment, which were adopted on provisional vote, are to be sent by the International Labor Office to the states members before August 5 next, with a view to the receipt and circulation in advance of next year's conference of such amendments as the states may propose for consideration before the final vote is taken.

(Continued on next page)

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The various resolutions adopted by the conference or referred by it to the Governing Body of the International Labor Office will be laid before that body at its next meeting, which will be held on October 8, 1924.

### Results of Conference

The session of the International Labor Conference, which closed on July 5, resulted in decisions of interest and importance.

In the first place, the conference instituted, experimentally and with application only to the current session, a system under which a provisional vote might be taken at the session on any draft convention or recommendation and the final vote deferred until the 1925 Session. Proposals for a permanent scheme of first and second readings are to be considered next year.

This new system was applied to several of the decisions of the conference, as will be seen by the following list:

(1) Recommendation on the development of facilities for the utilization of workers' spare time. Adopted, final vote: 79 to 16.

(2) Draft convention and recommendation on equality of treatment of national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents. Adopted, provisional vote: 85 to 1.

(3) Draft convention on weekly suspension of work for 24 hours in glass-manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used. Adopted, provisional vote: 68 to 22.

(4) Draft convention on night work in bakeries. Adopted, provisional vote: 73 to 15.

Other decisions of the conference included a resolution, adopted by 86 votes to 5, providing that the question of a draft convention and a recommendation on the disinfection of horsehair, horns, hoofs and bones against anthrax should be considered at a future session. An-

other resolution, adopted unanimously, was in favor of the extension of the investigations by the International Labor Office into unemployment, with particular reference to the operation of credit, instability of prices, and dislocation of exchanges, as factors affecting stability of employment.

Apart from the actual resolutions which it adopted on the various items of its agenda, the conference marked corporate continuity by interesting and important discussions on the state of the ratifications of previous conventions, particularly on that dealing with the eight-hour day.

### A Gift for the New Premises

A gift from Canada to the building now under construction in Geneva for the International Labor Office was announced during the session of the conference; other gifts were announced on behalf of Great Britain and Finland respectively.

Mr. F. A. Acland, Government delegate for Canada to the conference, said:

"When, four weeks ago, I left Ottawa, the Minister of Labor had under consideration a proposition for contributing to the new premises of the International Labor Office an item which would at once mark the interest of the Canadian Government in the work of the International Labor Office, and also constitute a permanent illustration of the resources and workmanship of Canada.

"Now, the vast forests of Canada are among its most valuable resources and cause it to rank as one of the great lumber-producing countries of the world, and the kindred industries of wood working are amongst its principal manufactures. The Government of Canada has, therefore, decided that its contribution to the new premises shall be representative of these large interests, and I am authorized to state that the Government of Canada will contribute

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"The doors will be made in Canada by Canadian workmen and of Canadian wood. You may, I am confident, rely upon the workmanship being such as will reflect no discredit on Canadian workmen. The doors will be solid and of a substantial character destined to endure not merely for years but for generations, and I am asked by the Minister of Labor to express the hope that the nations now constituting the International Labor Office will continue their interest in the work of the office so long as these doors will last, unless it should happen—a perhaps unlikely event—that the particular evils for the remedy or amelioration of which the International Labor Office was erected, shall have, in the meantime, passed away."

#### Text of Proposed Recommendations, Draft Recommendations, Draft Conventions and Resolutions

##### Draft Recommendations Concerning the Development of Facilities for the Utilisation of Workers' Spare Time.

Whereas in adopting at its first session, held at Washington, a convention on hours of work, the general conference of the International Labor Organization had as one of its principal aims to secure for workers, beyond the necessary hours of sleep, an adequate period during which such workers could do as they please, or, in other words, an adequate period of spare time; and

Whereas during such spare time workers have the opportunity of developing freely, according to their individual tastes, their physical, intellectual and moral powers, and such development is of great value from the point of view of the progress of civilization; and

Whereas a well directed use of this spare time, by affording to the worker the means for pursuing more varied interests, and by securing relaxation from the strain placed upon him by his ordinary work, may even increase the productive capacity of the worker and increase his output, and may thus help to obtain a maximum of efficiency from the eight-hour day; and

Whereas while giving full weight to the customs prevalent in the different countries and to local circumstances, it may nevertheless be useful to lay down the principles and methods which at the present time seem generally best adapted to secure the best use of periods of spare time, and it may also be instructive to make known for the benefit of all countries what has been done in this direction; and

Whereas the value of this information is particularly great at the moment when the ratification of the convention on hours of work is being considered by the members of the International Labor Organization;

The general conference makes the recommendations hereinafter appearing—

1. Preservation of Spare Time.—Whereas it is agreed that in countries where limitations have been placed on hours of work by law, by collective agreement or otherwise, if all the benefits which may be expected from such measures are to be secured both for the wage-earners and for the community, steps must be taken to ensure that the workers shall have the undiminished enjoyment of the hours of spare time so secured to them as aforesaid; and

Whereas it is important that, on the one hand, the workers should fully appreciate the value of the periods of spare time which have been secured to them and should do their utmost, in all circumstances, to prevent this spare time from being encroached upon, and, on the other hand, that employers should always aim at establishing wages corresponding sufficiently with the needs of the workers to make it unnecessary for them



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to have recourse during their periods of spare time to additional hours of paid work; and

Whereas prohibitions against the continuance of paid work in their own occupation for the same or another employer, in excess of the legal working day, are recognized as being difficult to enforce, and may even at times seem to infringe the workers' right of using their periods of spare time as they choose, the conference nevertheless considers that attention should be drawn to the steps which have been taken in this direction in a number of countries;

The conference recommends that governments should encourage and facilitate the conclusion of collective agreements which will ensure a normal standard of living to workers in exchange for the legal hours of work, and which will determine, by voluntary agreement between employers and workers, the measures to be taken to prevent workers from having recourse to additional paid work.

And whereas it is agreed that every facility should be given to the workers to enable them to make the best use of the periods of spare time so secured to them as aforesaid, the conference recommends —

(a) That each member, whilst having due regard to the requirements of different industries, local customs, and the varying capacities and habits of the different kinds of workers, should consider the means of so arranging the working day as to make the periods of spare time as continuous as possible.

(b) That by means of a well conceived transport system and by affording special facilities in regard to fares and time-tables, workers should be enabled to reduce to the minimum the time spent in travelling between their homes and their work, and that employers' and workers' organizations should be extensively consulted by public transport authorities or private transport undertakings as to the best means of securing such a system.

II. Spare Time and Social Hygiene.—Whereas the utilisation of the workers' periods of spare time cannot be separated from the general measures adopted by the community for promoting the health and welfare of all classes of society, the conference, without attempting to examine in detail each of the great welfare problems, the solution of which would contribute to improving the workers' status, recommends to the members:—

(a) The encouragement of individual hygiene by the provision of public baths, swimming pools, etc.;

(b) Legislative or private action against the misuse of alcohol, against tuberculosis, venereal disease and gambling.

III. Housing Policy.—Whereas it is of advantage to the workers and to the whole community to encourage everything tending to the harmonious development of the workers' family life; and

Whereas the most effective means of protecting the workers from the aforesaid dangers is to place within their reach a proper home;

The conference recommends the increase in number, if necessary co-operation with the national or local authorities concerned, of healthy dwellings at low rentals in garden cities or urban communities under proper conditions of health and comfort.

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IV. Institutions for the Utilisation of Spare Time.—Without attempting to differentiate between the innumerable institutions which afford to the workers opportunities for the free exercise of their personal tastes, the development of which is dependent on the manners and customs of each country or district, the conference nevertheless draws the attention of the members to the necessity of avoiding misplaced activities resulting from the establishment of institutions not called for by some well defined need. The conference desire to emphasize the importance of taking into account the establishment and development of these institutions, the desires, the tastes and the special requirements of the workers for whose use they are designed.

At the same time, among the institutions which may both assist full and harmonious development of the individual and of the family, and contribute to the general progress of the community, the conference recommends those schemes which have for their object:

(a) the improvement of the workers' domestic economy and family life (gardens, allotments, poultry keeping, etc.) which combine the benefits of recreation with the feeling that some addition, however slight, is being made to the family resources;

(b) the development of the physical health and strength of the workers by means of games and sports which enable young workers who are working under the highly specialized conditions prevalent in modern industry to give free play to their energies in a manner which encourages initiative and the spirit of emulation;

(c) the extension of technical, domestic and general education (libraries, reading-rooms, lectures, technical and general courses, etc.) which meets one of the workers' most keenly felt needs and affords the best means of progress to industrial communities;

The conference further recommends that members should encourage these forms of activity by the grant of subventions to organizations concerned with the moral, intellectual and physical development of the workers.

V. Free Use of Institutions and Co-ordination of Local Action.—Whereas for many years past the workers in the great industrial countries have always sought to ensure that they may live their lives outside the factory or workshop in complete freedom and independence and they particularly resent any outside interference in their private affairs, and this feeling is so strong as to provoke opposition to any attempts to deal either nationally or internationally with the question of the use of spare time for fear that it may possibly restrain their liberty; and

Whereas the conference, while expressing appreciation of the motives which have led to the creation of institutions for the encouragement of the wise use of the spare time of the workers, suggests that members should draw the attention of the promoters of such institutions to the necessity of safeguarding the individual freedom of the workers against any system or scheme which has any tendency towards compelling the workers directly or indirectly to use any particular institution; and

Whereas the most practical and successful institutions are those which have been started and developed by the beneficiaries themselves, the conference, while recognizing that in many cases where public authorities or employers lend financial or other assistance for the encouragement of allotments, games or educational institutions, and consequently have a legitimate claim to take part in their management, recommends that every care should be taken to avoid any encroachment on the liberty of those for whose use such institutions are intended.

While not contemplating any systematic organization of spare time occupations, but having in mind a number of successful efforts made to assist them, the conference

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further recommends that each member should consider the possibility of promoting the formation of district or local committees, composed of representatives of the public authorities, of employers' and workers' organizations, and of co-operative associations, for co-ordinating and harmonizing the activities of the various institutions providing means of recreation.

The conference further recommends to the members that an active and effective propaganda should be undertaken in each country for the purpose of educating opinion in favor of the proper use of the spare time of the workers.

### Draft Resolution

The conference invites the International Labor Office keeping in constant touch with the various governments, to collect and keep up to date information concerning the use of spare time, and on the basis of the information communicated by the members, or obtained from other sources, to publish regularly studies of the action taken and the results obtained in the different countries in the application of measures which have for their object the proper use of the worker's spare time.

### Proposed Draft Convention Concerning Equality of Treatment for National and Foreign Workers as Regards Workmen's Compensation for Accidents

Article 1. Each member of the International Labor Organization which ratifies the convention undertakes to grant to workers who are nationals of any other member which shall have ratified the convention, and who suffer personal injury by an industrial accident happening in its territory, or to the representatives of such workers, the same treatment in respect of workmen's compensation as it grants to its own nationals.

This equality of treatment shall be guaranteed to foreign workers and their representatives without any condition as to residence: with regard to the payments which a member would have to make outside its territory in the application of this principle, special arrangements shall be made between the members concerned regarding the measures to be adopted.

Article 2. Special agreements may be made between the members concerned to provide that compensation for industrial accidents happening to workers whilst temporarily or intermittently employed in the territory of one member on behalf of an undertaking situated in the territory of another member shall be governed by the laws and regulations of the second member.

Article 3. The members who ratify this convention and who do not already possess a system (whether by insurance or otherwise) of workmen's compensation for accidents agree to institute such a system within a period of three years from the date of ratification.

Article 4. The members who ratify this convention further undertake to afford each other mutual assistance with a view to facilitating the application of the convention and the execution of their respective laws and regulations on workmen's compensation, and to inform the International Labor Office, which shall acquaint the other members concerned, of any modifications in the laws and regulations in force on workmen's compensation.

### Proposed Recommendation Concerning Equality of Treatment for National and Foreign Workers as Regards Workmen's Compensation for Accidents

I. In order to facilitate the application of the Draft Convention concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents, the conference recommends that:

(a) When a person to whom compensation is due under the laws and regulations of one member resides in



the territory of another member, the necessary measures be taken to facilitate the payment of such compensation and to ensure the observance of the conditions governing such payment laid down by the said laws and regulations;

(b) In case of dispute concerning the non-payment, cessation of payment, or reduction of the compensation due to a person residing elsewhere than in the territory of the member where his claim to compensation originated, facilities be afforded for taking proceedings in the competent courts of law in this country without requiring the attendance of the person concerned;

(c) Any advantage in respect of exemption from duties and taxes, free issue of official documents or other privilege granted by the law of each member for any purposes connected with workmen's compensation be extended under the same conditions to the subjects of the other members who shall have ratified the convention.

II. The conference recommends that, where in any country there exists no system (whether by insurance or otherwise) of workmen's compensation for accidents, the government shall, pending the institution of such a system, afford facilities to alien workers to benefit by the legislation on workmen's compensation in their own countries.

#### **Proposed Draft Convention Concerning the Weekly Suspension of Work for Twenty-four Hours in Glass-Manufacturing Where Tank Furnaces Are Used**

Article 1.—Work shall be suspended for twenty-four consecutive hours per week in glass-manufacturing processes where tank furnaces are used subject to the conditions and exceptions laid down in the following articles.

Article 2.—Work shall in principle be suspended on Sunday or any other day already established by the legislation, the traditions or customs of the country or district.

Article 3.—Exceptions to the provisions of the foregoing articles may be authorized by each member for the following work:

(1) Work which must necessarily be carried on continuously for technical or economic reasons;

(2) Preparatory, complementary, or repair work which must be carried out during the absence of the staff in order to secure the normal conduct of the undertaking on working days.

Article 4.—A list of the classes of work referred to in Article 3 shall be drawn up by the competent authority of each member after consultation with the responsible associations of employers and workers, wherever such exist, and shall be communicated to the International Labor Office.

The list shall be accompanied by a statement of the grounds on which each class of work is included.

Article 5.—If a revision of the list referred to in Article 4 shall have been necessitated by subsequent modifications in technical processes or the organization of work in the glass industry, the member concerned shall, in the annual report which it submits in accordance with Article 408 of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding articles of the other treaties of peace, inform the International Labor Office of the changes made in this list, and state the reasons for which they have been made.

Article 6.—Workers employed on work authorized during the general rest period shall be granted individually or in shifts a weekly rest of at least twenty-four consecutive hours, in conformity with the provisions of the convention of 1921 concerning the weekly rest in industrial undertakings.

Article 7.—Temporary exceptions to the provisions of Articles 1 and 2 may be allowed in case of accident, actual or threatened, or in case of urgent work to be done to machinery or plant, or in case of force majeure, but only so far as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the undertaking.

The employer shall inform the competent authorities in all cases in which he shall have made use of the temporary exceptions provided for above.

#### **Proposed Draft Convention on Night Work in Bakeries**

Article 1.—Subject to the exceptions hereinafter provided, the making of bread, pastry or other flour confectionery during the night is forbidden.

This prohibition applies to the work of all persons, including proprietors as well as workers, engaged in the making of such products; but it does not apply to work which is done by members of the same family for their own consumption.

This convention has no application to the wholesale manufacture of biscuits.

Article 2.—For the purpose of this convention, the term night signifies a period of at least seven consecutive hours. The beginning and end of this period shall be fixed by the competent authority in each country after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, and the period shall include the interval between eleven o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning; when it is required by the climate or season, the interval between ten o'clock in the evening and four o'clock in the morning may be substituted for the interval between eleven o'clock in the evening and five o'clock in the morning.

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Article 3.—After consultation with the employers' and the workers' organizations concerned the competent authority in each country may make regulations to determine:

(a) The permanent exceptions necessary for the execution of preparatory or complementary work as far as it must necessarily be carried outside the normal hours of work, provided that no more than the strictly necessary number of workers and no young persons under the age of eighteen shall be employed in such work.

(b) The permanent exceptions necessary for requirements arising from the particular circumstances of the baking industry in tropical countries.

(c) The permanent exceptions necessary for the arrangement of the weekly rest.

(d) The temporary exceptions necessary to enable an undertaking to deal with unusual pressure of work or national necessities.

Article 4.—Exceptions may be made to the provisions of Article 1 in case of accident, actual or threatened, or in case of urgent work to be done to machinery or plant, or in case of force majeure, but only so far as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the undertaking.

Article 5.—Each member which ratifies this convention shall take appropriate measures to ensure that the prohibition prescribed in Article 1 is effectively enforced, and shall enable the employers, the workers, and their respective organizations to co-operate in such measures, in conformity with the recommendation adopted by the International Labor Conference at its fifth session (1923).

Article 6.—The provisions of this convention shall not take effect until 1st January, 1927.

## Resolution Directing the International Labor Office to Pursue its Activities Respecting Unemployment in Collaboration with the Economic and Financial Organizations of the League

"The conference,

In consideration and confirmation of its resolution of 1921 and 1922 relating to the enquiry into unemployment, and having taken cognizance of the appendix of the director's report concerning the enquiry, and of the correspondence exchanged in this connection between the director of the International Labor Office and the Secretariat of the League of Nations;

(1) Expresses its approval of the decision taken by the governing body to convene in the near future an International Conference of Labor Statisticians which will include in its agenda the examination of unemployment statistics with a view to improving them from the point of view both of their national value and of their international comparability;

(2) Expresses its recognition of the efforts hitherto made by the International Labor Office in its work of international information and co-ordination in connection with the question of unemployment, and decides that they shall be continued and if possible extended;

(3) As regards the collaboration established with the economic and financial organizations of the League of Nations in pursuance of the resolutions of 1921 and 1922;

(a) Notes with satisfaction that the International Labor Office has submitted to the sub-committee on Economic Crises, appointed by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations, a memorandum on economic barometers, and expresses the hope that a wider understanding and usage of these barometers will result therefrom.

(b) Invites the Director of the International Labor Office to submit to the mixed committee of the League of Nations and the International Labor Office the investigation of the factors which may interfere with the



regular and coincident expansion of consuming power and of production, and thus affect the stability of employment, such as the operation of credit, the general instability of prices, and the dislocation of the exchanges.

(4) Expresses the opinion:

(a) That the researches of the International Labor Office and the Economic and Financial Organization would be materially assisted if each government represented would prepare a report on its own unemployment problem, indicating precisely the nature of any remedies proposed.

(b) That the compilation of such report might usefully be entrusted in each country to an authoritative committee representative of the interests involved."

#### Resolution Respecting Anthrax

The committee, having considered the recommendations of the advisory committee relating to the disinfection of wool and hair used in the textile industry, is not prepared to recommend that any action should be taken by the International Labor Conference.

The committee does not consider that there is any prospect of arriving at an international agreement on the question.

Nevertheless, the committee expresses the hope that in the various industrial countries, the regulations in force will be examined and if necessary modified in order that the greatest possible protection may be afforded to industrial and transport workers.

As regards animal products other than wool and long hair intended for the textile industry, the committee was less sharply divided. Its conclusions, as embodied in the majority report (and by implication endorsed in the minority report also), may be summarized as follows:

Until a process of disinfection of hides and skins, which is effective and industrially practicable, has been discovered, measures should be organized to combat anthrax by means of suitable regulations.

The prevention of anthrax among flocks is the essential condition for the prophylaxis of anthrax among human beings. The question of the protection of flocks should therefore be examined by the International Labor Office in collaboration with the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

There should be included in the agenda for a future conference the consideration of a draft convention on compulsory disinfection of horsehair used in the brush-making and upholstering industries (except in the case of pigs' bristles) and of horns and hoofs prior to industrial manipulation; and also the consideration of a recommendation providing for adequate regulation in relation to bones and to the manipulation of horns and hoofs prior to their use in industry.

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# RATIFICATION

# APPLICATION

State

Washington  
1919

Genoa  
1920

Geneva  
1921

Washington  
1919

Genoa  
1920

Geneva  
1921

State

Conventions

|                            | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
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| Argentina                  | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○  | ○  | ○  | ○  | ○  | ○  | ○  |    |
| Australia                  |   |   |   |   |   |   | ■ |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○  | ○  | ○  | ○  | ○  | ○  | ○  |    |
| Austria                    | ■ | ■ |   | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |   |   |    | ■  | ■  |    | ■  |    |    |    |   | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |   |   |   |    |    |    | ●  |    |    |    |    |
| Belgium                    |   |   |   | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | ● |   |   | ● | ● | ● | ● |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Bolivia                    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | ○ |   | ○ |   | ○ |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Brazil                     | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | ○ |   | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Bulgaria*                  | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  |   |   |   |   |   | ● |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Chile                      | ■ |   | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |   |   |    | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |   | ○ | ○ | ○  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| China                      |   |   |   |   |   |   | ■ |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Cuba                       |   |   | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   | ● |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Czechoslovakia             | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |   |   |    | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ○ | ● | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |   | ● |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Denmark                    |   | ■ |   |   | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■  |    |    |    | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ○ | ● | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ● |   |    |    |    |    | ○  | ●  | ●  | ●  |
| Estonia*                   |   | ■ |   | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    | ○  | ●  | ●  | ●  |
| Finland*                   |   | ■ |   |   | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■  |    | ■  |    |    |    |    |    | ● |   |   | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ● |   |    | ○  |    |    |    | ○  | ○  | ○  |
| France                     | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |   | ■ | ■  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |   |   |   | ○ | ○  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Germany                    | ■ | ■ |   | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ○ | ● |   | ○ | ○ | ○ |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Great Britain              |   | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■  |    | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ○ |   | ● | ● | ● | ● |   | ● | ○ |    |    |    | ○  | ○  | ○  | ○  | ○  |
| Greece                     | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |   |   |    |    |    |    | ■  | ■  |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   | ● |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Hungary*                   |   | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |   |    | ■  |    | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ● |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| India                      | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |   |   |    | ■  |    |    | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ● |   |   | ● |   |   | ○ |   |   |    |    |    |    | ●  |    |    |    |
| Irish Free State*          |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    | ■  | ■  |    |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Italy                      | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ● | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |   |    |    |    |    |    | ○  | ○  | ○  |
| Japan                      |   | ■ |   | ■ |   | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |    |    |    |    |    |    | ●  | ●  |
| Latvia*                    | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ○ | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Lithuania*                 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Luxemburg*                 | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | ○ |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | ○ | ○  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Netherlands                | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ○ | ● | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |   | ○ | ○ |    |    | ●  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Norway                     |   | ■ |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | ○ | ● | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |   | ○ | ○ |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Poland                     |   | ■ |   |   | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ○ |   | ● | ● | ● | ● | ○ |   | ○ |    |    | ○  |    |    |    |    |    |
| Portugal                   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   | ○ | ○ | ○ | ○ |   |   |   | ○ | ○  | ●  | ○  |    |    | ○  | ○  | ○  |
| Rumania                    | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |   |   |    |    |    |    |    | ■  | ■  | ■  | ● | ○ |   | ○ | ○ |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| South Africa               |   | ■ |   | ■ |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | ○ |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Spain                      | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ● | ● | ● |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Sweden                     |   | ■ |   |   |   |   | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ● |   |   |   |   | ● |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Switzerland                |   | ■ |   | ■ | ■ | ■ | ■ |   |   |    |    |    |    |    | ■  |    |    |   |   | ● | ● | ● | ● |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Uruguay                    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | ○ |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |

Argentina

Australia

Austria

Belgium

Bolivia

Brazil

Bulgaria\*

Chile

China

Cuba

Czechoslovakia

Denmark

Estonia

Finland

France

Germany

Great Britain

Greece

Hungary

India

Irish Free State

Italy

Japan

Latvia

Lithuania

Luxemburg

Netherlands

Norway

Poland

Portugal

Rumania

Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom

South Africa

Spain

Sweden

Switzerland

Uruguay

## 1st Conference, 1919

- Hours.
- Unemployment.
- Childbirth.
- Night work, women.
- Minimum age.
- Night work, young persons.
- \*White phosphorus.

## 2nd Conference, 1920.

- Minimum age, sea.
- Unemployment indemnity.
- Employment for seamen.

## 3rd Conference, 1921.

- Age of admission (agriculture).
- Rights of association (agriculture).
- Workmen's compensation (agriculture).
- White Lead.
- Weekly Rest (industry).
- Minimum age (trimmers and stokers).
- Medical examination, young persons (sea).

\*This Berne Convention formed the subject of one of the Washington Recommendations. The measures indicated have been taken since the Washington Conference. A number of States had previously adhered to the Convention and adopted legislation for its application.

- Ratification registered
- Ratification authorised
- Ratification recommended
- Act adopted for application
- Bill introduced for application
- Bill drafted or in preparation

Notes. — 1. Dates and other details of measures taken to ratify and give effect to the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference are published from time to time in the *Official Bulletin*.  
 2. The right half of the above chart shows only such legislation as is attributable, partially or wholly, to the Draft Conventions. It does not show cases in which legislation previously in existence was in accordance with the provisions of the Conventions.  
 3. The States marked \* became Members of the Organisation on the following dates: Bulgaria, 1920; Finland, 1920; Luxemburg, 1920; Estonia, 1921; Lithuania, 1921; Latvia, 1921; Hungary, 1922; Irish Free State 1923.

Chart showing progress of ratifications of conventions adopted by League of Nations.



# The Importance of Being Important

By LOTI FORD in T. P.'s and Cassell's Weekly

SINCE the beginning of all things importance has proved itself to be one of the most fascinating of magnets.

In the first place, that magnet drew us with its power: we willingly allowed ourselves to be drawn, craving importance, but not knowing what other things, destructible or undesirable, lay within that power.

But now, down through all time, this desire for importance, whether nationally or individually, has become not a force ahead of us, but a powerful impetus created by us and in us, that is—of ourselves. It has become an actual developed instinct. And because it is now instinctive we are, childlike, hardly conscious of the fact.

And so, like a child to whom things have grown out of all proportion, things have grown out of all proportion to us because we have allowed ourselves to think and act out of all proportion. Little mounds have become hills, hills have become mountains, and we buzz about with the importance of a busy bee whilst the onlooker, smiling, sees in us just an ordinary house-fly.

But does it really matter what others see in us? Here we are concerned only with ourselves. Thinking ourselves important—even if we are not—is travelling the right and sure road that leads to importance. But it is how we handle our importance that matters; not to be bumptious, but just and lenient in those matters that make us important is the difficult task.

It was an apparently insignificant incident which I saw the other day that unchained these ideas in my mind.

I was wending my way up a few hundred steps to the gallery of a large cinema. I remember I was glowing with the importance of my own magnificent behavior in condescending to sit in the gallery without a pricking of pride or fearing that someone who mattered might see me, when I desired the luxuries of the most expensive part of the house! How nobly I was behaving, and how well I was stifling my false pride! How admirably I was crushing that feeling of snobbery! I told myself that the reason why I had chosen the gallery was not because the gallery charge happened to be the only one I could afford, but because I had from choice chosen to sit there. I bore myself with the importance of a martyr proud of his noble acceptance of pain and derision.

Such is self-glamor, such is the wrongly focused idea, such is delusion, such is the importance of being important in one's own eyes!

Eventually I arrived at the top of those few hundred stairs, with the cries of a tired child and the irritable exclamations of an impatient and unsympathetic mother ascending behind me.

By the dark door that opens out to every man, woman and child a field of romance,

there stood an unusually small official of not more than fourteen years. He held himself—well, as an important person always holds himself—and proudly conscious of his brand-new navy suit that blazoned the usual red pipings and numerous gold buttons. Even the buttons were important—to themselves; they displayed in a bold way an elaborate patterning on their round and polished surface. The creases in his trousers would have put to shame any well-turned-out pair from the best West-End tailor. His hair, rather fair, and glossy from massage and a large bottle of brilliantine, was in his eyes the acme of offi-

Billie Buttons' (for so I will call him) eyes shone with conscientiousness as he gazed at the child much younger but taller than himself. To him she looked too young to be admitted. Height was deceptive—Billie Buttons had already learned that—but he was not so easily deceived, and he felt sure the child was under age.

Taking one of those deep full breaths that so much spell officialdom, and that so surely made him look twice his size, Billie Buttons questioned the mother in a high, all-important voice that tried hard to reach the low notes of a full-grown man.

"How old is that child, please?"

I turned round to hide my smile, and incidentally to look in my bag. It was too delicious!

The mountainous mother sniffed up that inquisitive nose of hers which had, I'm sure, poked itself into every neighbor's affairs, and bellowed forth over the head of official Billie:

"She's two years on the right side of the age limit, my young man. . . . Should say you've only just left the feedin' bottle yerself. There's 'er ticket, see—and mine, too. Got 'em?"

The beautiful trusting spirit of the child in little Billie fought with the suspicious spirit that officialdom was already creating within him. It was a tough fight, but the child in him won.

He accepted the tickets, but did not stoop to retort. The woman's rudeness and antagonistic spirit had sharpened his official dignity, and given him a chance to show his metal. His brass buttons glistened with a new importance.

There was no finer gentleman in London at that moment than Billie Buttons as he opened the dark door and said, in a most courteous voice: "Keep the child quiet, madam. No noise inside, please."

Child! And he was only thirteen years older than his first birthday. Little Billie, you have grafted yourself on to my heart for ever!

No doubt you'll be a great official some day. Not swelling yourself in a blue suit and fancy brass buttons, but in a more superior suit, quieter and of far greater importance. You certainly have the right instincts, but don't buzz if you can possibly avoid it. Try always to irrigate your importance with the cleansing waters of trust and belief. Do your work kindly and thoroughly, but not too officially by looking for things that don't exist.

Then, my dear Billie Buttons, you will justify the importance of your own importance.

Christopher: "Well, how'd you find yourself this morning?"

Marlowe: "Oh, I just opened my eyes and there I was."—Virginia Reel.

## Sunshine Sonnets

By MURIEL BREWSTER

Man's chief complaint, through all his life on earth,  
Has been the instability of things;  
Spring comes, but ere we quaff the drink she brings,  
Summer has followed her in sudden birth.  
And when our veins are filled with golden sun,  
Comes autumn's chilling wind and falling leaf,  
Filling our souls with haunting sense of grief  
For days that come, and glow, and then are gone.  
Our childhood's happy dreams live but a day.  
Young love's fair flame burns high—and dies too soon,  
Old age will bring philosophy, we say,  
But how we backward yearn for youth's full moon!  
Foolish—for if we grasp each joy that springs  
In its own time, what happiness life brings!

—Toronto (Ont.) Daily Star.

cialdom. Small and young as he was, he stood, a pattern of the older and more experienced official.

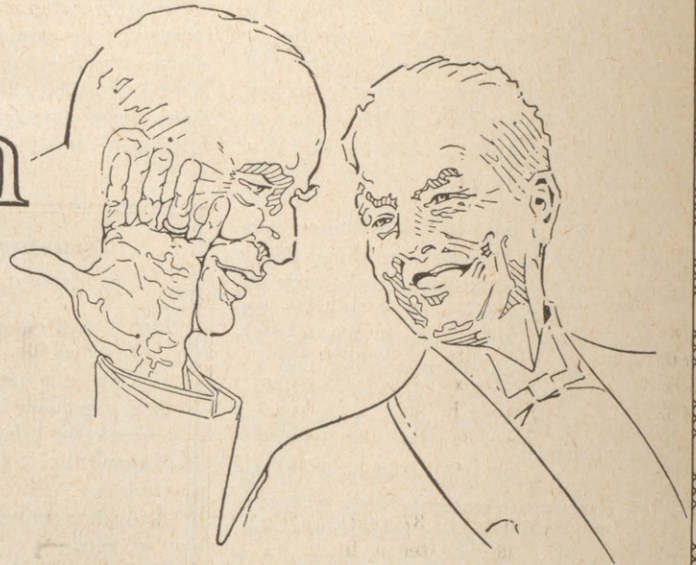
I looked at him and gurgled within me; he really was splendid. There he stood creating around him the right atmosphere that would most certainly "get him on" in the world. But he did look so wee in that brand-new suit; wee, but worthy. He was so serious and intent upon his duties that he did not notice me. And there was I, hiding in the shadow, glad after all that I had stormed the gallery heights.

By this time the portly mother and whimpering child had arrived at the top of the stairs.



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## Mind versus Machinery:

### A Wizard Calculator

**A**N unusual match between calculating machines and a "lightning calculator" is reported by Jean Cabrerets, writing in *Le Quotidien* (Paris). The calculator was the celebrated Frenchman, Jacques Inaudi. He performed prodigies, but nevertheless, we are told, the machines won on points. The trial took place in the presence of Professor Maurice d'Ocagne, of the Polytechnic. On one side was a little stumpy man, with a square forehead; on the other a battalion of typists, each with a different kind of machine. Professor d'Ocagne considers Inaudi the most original of all the lightning calculators. He uses no secret process. Inaudi has stored up in his memory none of the tables in whose construction Professor d'Ocagne himself is an expert, and which simplify calculation to such an extent that a machine is superfluous. He knows only the multiplication table—but he has his own way of using it. We read:

"Inaudi, at the request of the spectators, gives the squares of numbers containing two or three figures. He multiplies together numbers of four digits. He extracts the cube root of 33,698,267, and while he does it, he keeps on talking! But I suspect that this artificial conversation is just 'patter' behind which his brain does the work.

"How many minutes in 37 years?" "19,447,200," replies Inaudi after a little. It amounts also to 1,166,832,000 seconds, he adds.

"He informs another querist that a certain day of a certain month in 1876 was a Sunday. And this is done instantaneously; question is followed by answer with stupefying rapidity.

"Then my neighbor asks, 'And June 15, 1924?' This bothers Inaudi. He has to work it out as anyone would do with a date in the current week.

"And now for the famous test.

"The machines are made ready. Numbers are dictated. Inaudi repeats them slowly in a loud voice, while the fingers hang above the keys.

"When Inaudi has finished his statement, the judge calls out, 'Go!' The clicking of gears begins. But Inaudi raises his finger. 'I have finished.' And the result falls from his mouth before any of the machines has obtained it.

"Nevertheless, it was not always thus.

"When the multiplication exceeds four digits in each number, Inaudi is sensibly slower, but he catches up if the two numbers are the same; that is, if he is merely getting a square.

"Again, in a very long subtraction, Inaudi is visibly slower than the machine. And how could it be otherwise, when after the two numbers have once been registered, a single turn of the wheel is all that is necessary to produce the result?

"In conclusion, shall I tell you what I think?

"In comparing the three processes—addition, multiplication and raising to a power; and their inverses—subtraction, division, and

the extraction of roots (the only ones used by Inaudi), the advantage rests with the machine according to the elementary character of the operation. Thus, the machine adds more quickly than Inaudi, but he wins in the extraction of a root.

"There is always a certain degree of complexity in each kind of operation beyond which the machine is at an advantage. Equality would seem to exist at the level of the multiplication of four figures. This is the frontier separating the mechanics of the nerve from that of metal.

"From which it appears that the ability of the greatest calculators is not unlimited. After

DUNCAN C. GRANT



Whose appointment as vice-president in charge of finance of the Canadian National Railways was recently announced by Sir Henry W. Thornton, chairman and president of the company. Mr. Grant, who was born in Toronto in 1880, entered the service of the Bank of Toronto in 1897. For some time he was attached to the branch of the bank at Brockville, Ontario. In 1903, he was transferred to Montreal, where he remained until 1913 at which time he was assistant manager. In 1913 he was moved to Toronto, as assistant manager of the Toronto office. This position he held until 1915 when he was appointed inspector. A few months later he became chief inspector and was holding this position when he accepted the vice-presidency of the Canadian National Railways. Mr. Grant's headquarters will be in Montreal. The duties of vice-president in charge of finance were carried on under the president's office until the resignation of Major Graham Bell a year ago.

an hour of exercise, Inaudi is at the end of his forces. But all the typists are as fresh as daisies.

"The test is thus decisive.

"Resumed methodically, not in an assemblage of a hundred spectators, but before a small committee and on a very definite experimental plane, it would have psychological significance of great interest, in relation to the mechanism of memory."

## Gossips Drenched in the Days of Good Queen Bess

**B**ECAUSE, in the year 1611, a woman known as Maudlin Tichon misbehaved herself by scolding and abusing her neighbors with reproachful speeches, she was ordered by the Westminster Court of that day to be "fastened to a Boats taylor and so to be drawn through the water to the other side of the Thames."

This unpleasant event is chronicled in a recently published book by W. H. Manchee, entitled "The Westminster City Fathers."

To us it seems rather absurd treatment, for the probability is that her temper would not have been improved as the result of undergoing the watery ordeal. She might be worse than ever in her use of unsuitable language.

But a punishment such as this was of the most drastic nature, and later we find only sentences of "ducking" in the water being carried out. Any woman who became too fond of carrying unnecessary pieces of information from one neighbor to another was liable to be lowered into the water. Therefore gossip must have been reduced considerably.

And what happened to the girl who was so wicked as to come into her mother's house at unreasonable times in the night? She was ordered to be severely punished.

Such a one was Elizabeth Smith, who, in addition, disturbed the neighbors and even went so far as to break their windows. When told that she would be whipped at the "carts taylor" she became only more troublesome, with the consequence that the following order was made:

Thus said the judges: "She shall no longer dwell or inhabit with her said mother, but she shall gett herself into some honest Service at or before the 20th day of this instant September or else to be forthwith committed to Bridewell."

Thus the tale ends, leaving us with sympathy for the girl's future mistress, who, having taken the girl as servant, would by the ordinance of the court have to keep her until some other place was found!

Many gossips of this day were kept quiet by having a "bridle" fixed over their faces, to which was attached an iron, pressing down the tongue.

### LONGEVITY AMONG ENGINEERS

Locomotive engineers are becoming long-lived, according to calculations made public by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. It is stated that the last ten years have shown a substantial decrease in mortality among men in this occupation. In 1922, according to the estimates of this company, the American locomotive engineer aged 28, had a life expectancy of 41.14 years. This was slightly better than the average estimated for males generally in the United States.

A facsimile of the London, Midland, and Scottish Railway's 550-page time-table, which can be covered by a halfpenny, and an even smaller tour guide book, have been presented to the library of the Queen's doll's house.



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## Irish Free State Delegates to I. L. C. at Geneva, June, 1924



Left to right: Thomas Foran, Miss B. Stafford, Alf. O'Rahilly, R. J. P. Mortished, R. C. Ferguson and M. A. O'Shaughnessy.

### TWO REASONS

"When one meets one of the modern women one must be careful how one expresses oneself," remarked Binks.

"How do you make that out?" asked Smith.

"Why," replied Binks, "I was proposing to Ethel the other night, and I said, 'My dear, I would go to the ends of the earth with you!'"

"She said, 'No, you wouldn't.' I enquired why not, and she added, 'One reason is that I wouldn't go, and another is that there aren't any.'"

Native: "Sahib, I saw a lot of tiger tracks about a mile north of here—big ones, too."

Hunter: "Good! Which way is south?"—Tit-Bits (London).

"I want to tell you a riddle, and you see if you can guess it."

"All right, go ahead."

"What is it that has four legs, a tail, and barks?"

"A dog."

"Ah, I see, somebody's told it to you."—Lustige Blätter (Berlin).

"Your wife says you can't keep anything from her," said the bantering friend.

"She is mistaken," replied Mr. Peckmore with dignity. "I have a quarter inside the lining of my vest at this very moment."

Just as everybody is wondering whether he ever will be able to meet his income taxes, comes along the announcement that they have discovered a new serum that may prolong life.—Philadelphia North American.

Patient: "Doctor, I simply have no money to pay your bill. Will you take it out in trade?"

Doctor: "Surely; what is your line?"  
"I'm a saxophone player."

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## LEGEND

THE object of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank in issuing this poster is to do honor to workingmen of all classes.

Woman, as a mother, is placed in the centre and, as it were, at the foundation, for, in truth, she is the key-stone of society.

You will notice the teacher, who moulds the intelligence of the child to the principles of honor and duty, so essential to the happiness of the individual; the scientist, his hand on the globe, who devotes his life to the study of the world's laws and the discovery of its wealth.

From left to right you will find:

The carpenter, the tailor, the baker, the

shoemaker, the painter, the accountant, the blacksmith, the engineer, the switchman, the news-boy, the farmer, the electrician, the longshoreman, the house-keeper, the officer, the student, the woodsman, the sailor, the bricklayer, the surveyor, the motor-man, the soldier, the moulder and the laborer.

The loyal co-operation of each and every

one of these workingmen is essential to the proper functioning of the complicated mechanism of modern society.

It was quite impossible to represent all classes of workingmen but to all, absent or present, the City and District Savings Bank offers the testimony of its admiration.

Montreal, September 1st, 1924.

A.P.L.



## Improving Health in Industry

### Labor's Share in Maintaining Standards of Good Health

A significant announcement in the field of industrial work is that of the establishment of a clinic in New York City especially for the diagnosis and treatment of industrial diseases. The "Industrial Hygiene Clinic," as it is called, located at the Reconstruction hospital, according to reports issued by the New York State Department of Health, is proceeding with elaborate plans for studies of occupational diseases, and intends to publish the results of its research. The new organization will also train doctors and nurses for special service in industrial medicine and surgery.

As it now stands, the responsibility for health precautions in industrial establishments rests primarily upon the employer, but more and more, labor sees that it must also undertake some of this work for itself.

In this connection a recent report of the clinic maintained in New York City by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is of much interest. Since 1910 this clinic has worked on the health conditions of 3,500 to 3,600 workshops and factories, containing approximately 65,000 people in this industry. The report, a summary of which is published in Hospital Management, shows that it has grown remarkably. In 1913, 902 applicants were examined; in 1922 the number was 3,868. Each member is charged one dollar per examination and treatment. The clinic is well equipped, and employs only physicians of at least five years' experience. It is called the Union Health Centre.

Another project on the part of labor is the Workers' Health Bureau, of New York City, which assists unions all over the United States to campaign for better health conditions in their work. During the past year this bureau prepared evidence for the painters of New York and Connecticut and issued a report, "Health Facts in Support of the Five-Day Week for Painters," which insured the adoption of the forty-hour week in this industry. It conducted an active campaign in Wisconsin and Massachusetts to combat the spray painting evil. It has drawn up an outline of minimum health standards as a basis for negotiations with employers.

These and other systematic efforts on the part of labor, may be a beginning in the direction of the establishment of a plan under which state health departments, in joint auspices with industry, might conduct clinics where medical services could be had for charges within the reach of all. Such organizations could conduct the investigations of occupational diseases and promote measures for prevention, as well as administer curative treatment. And they would be maintained on a basis of strictly democratic control.

The war to end war has left eight million men in Europe alone under arms.—"Empire Review."

Germany will remain for a long time yet, and until her political and philosophical transformation is complete, a formidable menace for civilization.—Extracts from notes by Marshal Foch in the "English Review."

A scientist has succeeded, by the use of ultra-violet light and a dark background, in making a photo-micograph with a magnification of 25,000 diameters. On this scale a lawn-tennis ball would appear a mile and a half in diameter, and a pin's head would appear to measure 40 yards across.

An expedition of the American Museum of Natural History searching for rare specimens

of birds in South America found penguins in the jungle. This was remarkable enough, for penguins always were associated with the ice wastes of the Antarctic. But these tropical penguins bray like a jackass.

Frozen meat, I read, first came to us in 1816. I felt sure some of those boarding house steaks had celebrated their centenary.

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Woman Delegates to the Sixth Session of the I. L. C.  
Geneva, June, 1924



Front row, left to right: Mrs. Betzy Kjelsberg, Norway; Miss M. Bondfield, Miss Julia Varley, England. Back row, second from the left: Mrs. Thorburn, Canada; Miss B. Stafford, Irish Free State; and Mme. G. Letellier, France.



# How to Spoil a Husband

By HETTIE HODGES

Wife of the brilliant young man who began life as a pit-boy, and is now—  
at the age of thirty-six—a minister in the first labor government  
of Great Britain

**A**LL husbands should be spoilt!  
That's rather an emphatic statement, but I mean it!

My husband will tell you to-day that I have consistently spoilt him, and so I have. But—and this is the important point—I've spoilt him in the right way.

Once upon a time every daughter was taught to spoil her brothers. She waited on them just as mother waited upon father, with the result that when she married she became, almost automatically, the loving slave of her husband. She expected to, and the man expected it from her.

Then things began to change. The war, which taught so many young men to do things for themselves, was largely responsible for the change, in my opinion.

As was only to be expected, however, the change was, in some cases, rather severe, and there are some young wives to-day who go to the other extreme. I know one young bride who expects her husband to do at least half the housework, poor man! At present he does it—but he won't do it always, and unless the girl changes there is disaster ahead.

Now that brings me to my first point. Never ask the husband to do housework—nor even to wash up. He may offer sometimes, and nothing annoys a man more than to be asked to help just when he was going to offer.

Don't imagine that your husband has an easy time. In any case, spoil him by giving him the benefit of the doubt. Remember that there is a great deal of truth in what any man will tell you—that the other fellow's job always looks easy—until you try it!

And, in addition, remember that whatever his job is, it buys the dinner and pays the rent!

## Getting Slack

If you feel inclined to stay in bed for breakfast, because you are extra tired after a dance—if you love him, don't do it. Spoil him by getting up and cooking his breakfast, always.

One morning in bed will make you feel like another—and then perhaps another. He may not complain, he will probably eat himself a hunk of bread and butter, and rush off to catch his train without so much as a grumble. But will it do either of you any good in the long run?

In our early married days Frank overworked himself so dreadfully that he had two serious illnesses. There were people who said I worried too much, and that I spoilt him. But I took no notice, and went my own way quietly. I wanted him to be fit and strong.

One day I saw an advertisement of a post as miners' agent and persuaded him to apply for it. He got it, and the change of work

probably saved his life. I've never regretted that bit of spoiling."

The things I have mentioned are big things. In married life it is often the little things that count even more.

Don't ever argue over trivial matters. If he wants the settee here and you want it there, give way to him. Any married couple can weather big troubles. It is the tiny things that lead to the law courts, or, as is too often the case, constant bickering.

## Consult Him

Ask his advice about dress sometimes. Probably you won't take it but he'll never know that you haven't—and he'll simply love being consulted.

Always have his slippers handy. That advice has been given again and again—but, oh, believe me, it does mean a lot to the man. He'll think far more of that than of the fact that you have given the linoleum an extra polish.

Finally, don't be niggardly with your love—although to hover round and make a fuss of him when he is busy or trying to concentrate on the day's news will irritate him beyond words. But don't be off-hand or cool when he is trying to be extra nice, under the impression that it will make him love you more. It won't. Sweet contrariness is all very well at times, but is not far removed from peevishness—and then the rocks are again in sight.

No, love begets love, and the more kindness you show your husband the more will he love you.

## Radio Clippings

Tests have been made on two yachts with great success. Fans, motors, and generators were worked at a distance of 220 yards from the transmitter. It is an extraordinary fact that these transmissions do not affect ordinary wireless waves.

The broadcasting of Zoo noises in England is being incorporated in the Children's Hour. The tests that have been made prove conclusively that the majority of the animals make good broadcast subjects. The lion, however, is rather disappointing, and attempts to make him roar have not been successful.

Each of the 80 rooms of a hospital recently opened at the Bronx, New York, is equipped with wall sockets, into which head phones may be plugged for the occupants of each bed. The master receiver—a five-valve set—is installed in a little brick house on the roof.

## SMOKE MARKS ON CEILING

These, if not too bad, will yield to an application of starch and water. Make a fairly thick paste, and spread it over the marks with a clean cloth, and leave till dry. Then brush off with a soft brush.

To keep brasses clean, try rubbing with a damp potato. Even in dull weather they will keep clean nearly a week if this is done.

Traveller: "And there at my feet yawned a mighty chasm."

Bored Hostess: "Well, I don't blame it."

Why is this called leap year?

Because it keeps us old bachelors on the jump

"Yo' husband ain't up as early as usual?"  
"Lawd, chile, he seldom is!"

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# British Delegation, Sixth Session, International Labor Conference, Geneva, June, 1924

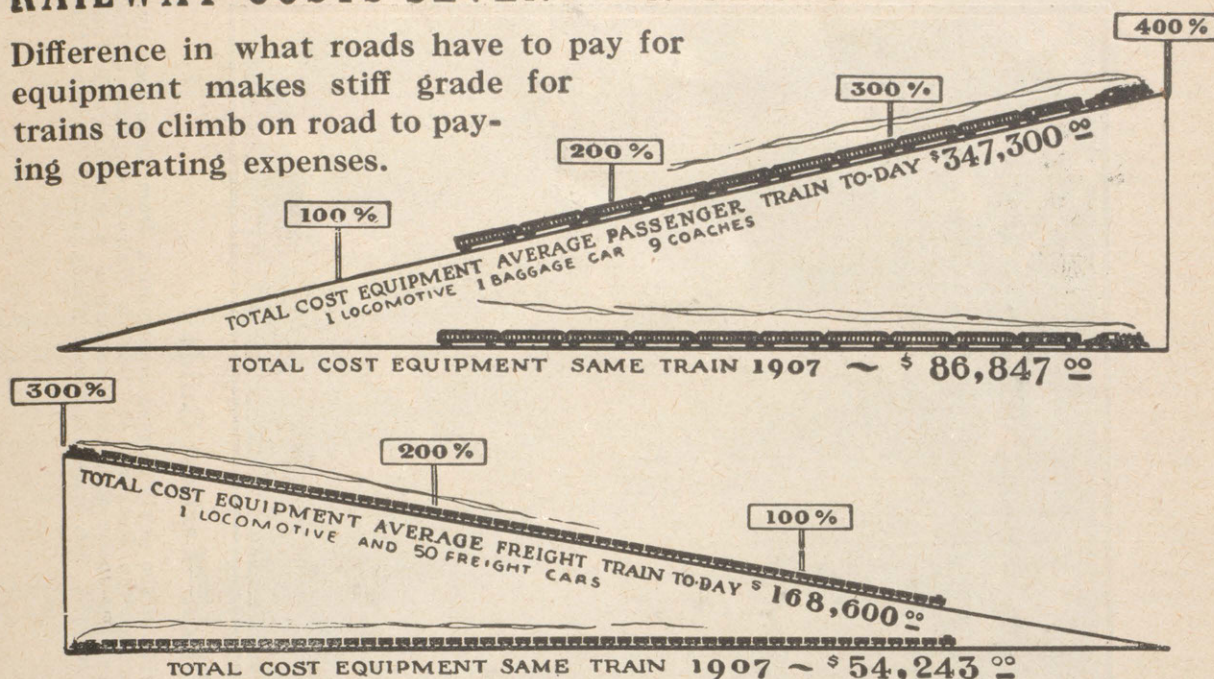


Front row, left to right: Ben Turner, J.P., M.P.; A. Hayday, M.P.; R. Bannatyne, C.V.; E. L. Poulton, J.P.; H. Wolfe, C.B.E.; Milne Watson; Miss Julia Varley; Lloyd Roberts; A. E. Kingham; I. H. Mitchell. Back row: J. W. Bonfield; R. T. Jones; J. Thomson; G. E. Duckering; Ben Tillett, M.P.; S. Stevens; C. L. M. Langham; G. B. Small; W. Williams; O. C. Allen, C.B.E.; G. Marchand; A. A. H. Findlay; R. Sneddon and J. Dickinson.



## RAILWAY COSTS SEVENTEEN YEARS AGO AND NOW

Difference in what roads have to pay for equipment makes stiff grade for trains to climb on road to paying operating expenses.



It is becoming daily more important that the public in a country of such vast extent and small population as Canada should thoroughly appreciate the importance of the maintenance of an adequate railway system whereby the producer may reach his markets. It is obvious that the very extent of the country and its scanty population make this maintenance very costly. Until such time as the population increases by immigration to the extent that the traffic on the railroads is heavy enough to enable them to reduce passenger and freight rates, and yet meet expenses, it is impossible for rates to come down without serious loss of efficiency. Those who demand such reductions and even expect the rates to return to the standard of ten years and more ago do not seem to realize that unavoidable expenditures have risen phenomenally of late years in practically every direction, giving the railroads a stiff grade to surmount before they can pay operating expenses, compared to which such expenditures were formerly a level track.

This is especially true of railroad equipment, the cost of which in almost all cases has doubled or even trebled. It is true that the quality of equipment has improved during the seventeen years covered in the above diagram. The public has demanded improved service such as could only be given by improved equipment and the railways must pay accordingly.

The diagrams shown above graphically illustrate the facts as they apply to only one class of equipment, locomotives and certain kinds of rolling stock. In studying them it is important to bear in mind that they do not account for cost of repair, maintenance or operation, including wages, but only for actual construction, and these costs, not touched on here, have gone up in somewhat similar fashion.

| 1907               |                 |          |         |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------|---------|
| Ties . . . . .     | 3,000 untreated | @ \$ .40 | 1,200   |
| Rail, 80 lb. . . . | 125 tons        | @ 28.00  | 3,500   |
| Angle Bars . . .   | 6.9 "           | @ 50.00  | 345     |
| Bolts . . . . .    | 0.9 "           | @ 60.00  | 54      |
| Spikes . . . . .   | 4.0 "           | @ 50.00  | 200     |
| Tie Plates . . .   | 600 "           | @ 14.00  | 84      |
| Rail Anchors . .   |                 |          |         |
| Ballast-gravel .   | 3,000 yds.      | @ .40    | 1,200   |
| Tracklaying, labor |                 |          | 600     |
| Totals . . . . .   |                 |          | \$7,183 |

Increase, 271%

The figures on which these diagrams are based are taken from tables compiled by the Bureau of Railway Statistics in Chicago from data supplied by the Interstate Commerce Commission and apply with little variation to Canadian as well as American roads. The following table gives the cost of the locomotives and cars illustrated in the diagrams, from which the figures quoted therein may be verified, and also gives the cost of other equipment not accounted for in the diagrams:

|                                           | 1907        | 1924        |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Heavy freight locomotives, each . . . . . | \$16,243.00 | \$53,550.00 |
| Passenger locomotives, each. . . . .      | 16,057.00   | 66,200.00   |
| Switching locomotives, each. . . . .      | 11,857.00   | 39,000.00   |
| Passenger coaches, each. . . . .          | 7,330.00    | 28,900.00   |
| Baggage cars, each. . . . .               | 4,820.00    | 21,000.00   |
| Freight cars, each. . . \$700 to          | 825.00      | 2,301.00    |

The increase in the cost of railway construction in Canada has been no less startling. In seventeen years it has gone up 271 per cent. The following figures are intensely interesting as showing what it now costs to build a mile of road as compared with the figures of seventeen years ago. They are concerned with that part of the construction above subgrade, that is to say, actual track laying and ballasting. On the preparatory work of grading, bridge and culvert building, rock-cutting, etc., where most of the expense is in labor the advance in costs has been no less noteworthy. As hardly any two miles of right of way are alike in that respect it is not possible to include comparisons. The increase in the cost of construction above subgrade is shown in the following figures supplied by the engineering department of the Canadian Pacific Railway and they are for one mile of road:

| 1924             |           |  |          |
|------------------|-----------|--|----------|
| 3,000 creosoted  | @ \$ 2.00 |  | \$6,000  |
| 100 lb. 160 tons | @ 55.00   |  | 8,800    |
| " " 9.5 "        | @ 90.00   |  | 855      |
| " " 1.2 "        | @ 135.00  |  | 162      |
| " " 6.0 "        | @ 90.00   |  | 540      |
| " " 6,000        | @ .40     |  | 2,400    |
| " " 1,600        | @ .25     |  | 400      |
| rock 3,000 yds.  | @ 2.00    |  | 6,000    |
| Labor . . . . .  |           |  | 1,500    |
| Totals . . . . . |           |  | \$26,657 |





### Trail Riders Unveil Monument To Tom Wilson—Earliest Guide

**T**wo hundred and six Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies attended the first annual ride of the newly formed organization from Yoho recently. Each had qualified for membership by riding not less than fifty miles on horseback through the Rockies. Dr. Charles Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institute of Washington was at their head. The photograph reproduced above was taken after the unveiling of a monument to Tom Wilson, earliest guide in the Canadian Rockies, who discovered Lake Louise and the Yoho in 1882. Mr. Wilson is seen in a long coat to the left of the group.



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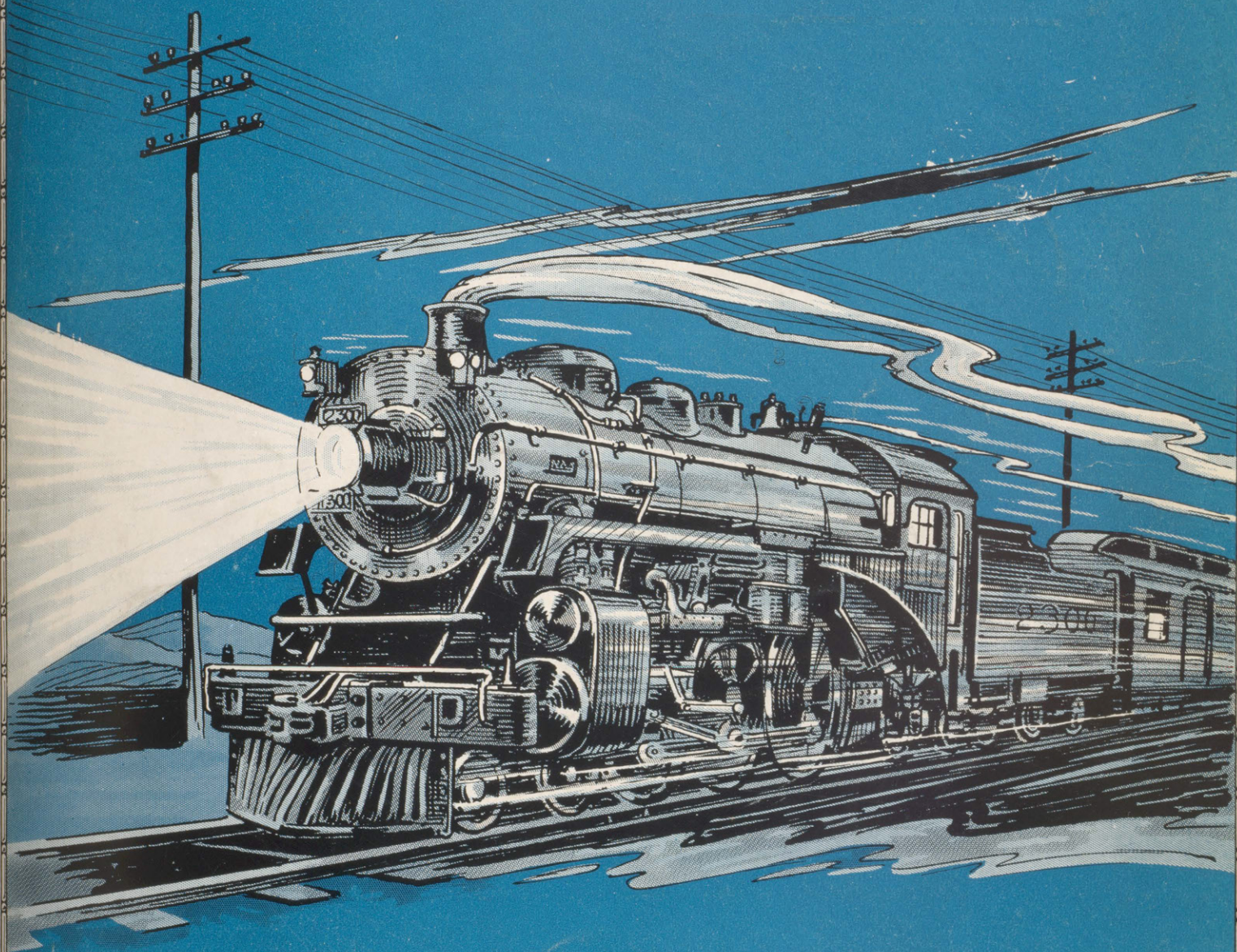


*Left to right: Joseph Sekei, Mitsusuke Yonekubo, Bunji Suzuki, Yasutaro Kawamura  
and Suchiro Nishio.*



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